P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,841—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M 1900.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.
* BHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	5,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouvard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	6,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 6th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 6th February.

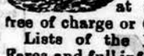
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of ombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,310 tons, on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th January, 1900. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SAFARI.	1,432	Kley.	4th Feb. 1900

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Dare salam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay, also for Benadir Coast Ports, viz., Mogdischu, Merka, Braeva and Kismaju.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 25th January, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

and Guaranteed as to QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	" "	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	" "	24 0	27 0

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER,

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

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CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

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MADRAS. LONDON.

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THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

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	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

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PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN IDEAL MORNING LAXATIVE.	ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM IN CONSTITUTION.	OF GREAT VALUE IN OBESITY.
TWO.	BLACK.	RAVENS.
2 Annas, Each.	Prepared only by	Rs. 1-8 Doz., Bottles Extra.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
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CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

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English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

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Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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Who will present for the approval of the Bombay Public the most

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EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY A STAR ARTISTE

Of Metropolitan Reputation and who are all

New to Bombay.

Among the many New Attractions to be presented are

"THE CONVICTS ESCAPE."

This is a most Marvellous and Novel Illusion invented by Professor MORRIT, and is at present the Raze of London; no other Illusion has ever caused so much bewilderment.

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The World's Greatest Terpsichorean Artiste as

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in the

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This Dance is the most awe inspiring and sensational one ever attempted. The rage of London and Paris. For this Dance La Louie Fuller received a salary of £500 per week. Miss Delroy is now placing it on the Bombay Stage for the first time with all the original effects.

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The most up-to-date and perfected Life Motioned picture Machine yet invented. Absolutely free from Flicker and Vibration, and reproducing a Veritable Journey of Living Pictures.

120 ANIMATED SUBJECTS 120

ALL NEW TO THE EAST

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THE WHITE MAHATMA

IN HER

WEIRD DREAM VISIONS.

A Psychological Bewilderment.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.,

Admission: Rs 3 2 and 1.

Doors open 8-15. Commence 9-15 sharp.

Carriages 12-15.

JAMES MORGAN,

Business Representative.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW

TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH AND 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on Saturday the 3rd FEBRUARY, 1900.

In Classes 9, 10, 13, and 16 read Arabs and Country-breds. Classes 23, 24, and 25 read the Turn-outs to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from

D. LINDSAY,

Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co., are APPOINTED BRANCH MANAGERS of the Company, in the place of Messrs. M. S. Jamsetjee and Co., resigned.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hamam Street, 1st February, 1900.

IN accordance with the above Notification, we are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE and MARINE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,

Branch Managers.

121, Medows Street, 1st February, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up-to, 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on Application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised Form, which can be had on Application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200, must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,

General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st February, 1900.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1900, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts of the Company prepared by the Liquidators and Auditor for the Co's Auditors for the nine months ending 30th September, 1899, being the period immediately preceding the date, on which the Company was put into Liquidation.

2. To receive and adopt the Liquidators Report and the Auditor's Accounts of the Company from 1st October, 1894, to 30th June, 1899, during which time the Company's Mill was worked by the Liquidators.

EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA,
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of Mill stores, one brand new Green's Fuel Economizer, Surplus and old cast iron and wrought iron, Mill gear, cogged wheels, drum pulleys, pipes, engine-bed stones, sizing materials, white and coloured yarn, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. the official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1900, at 2-30 p. m., sell by public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, at Parel, &c.

A large stock of Mill stores, consisting of leather and camel hair belting, bobbins, roller, skins, roller clearer and sizing cloths, ring travellers, dyes, English warp and weft in cops from Egyptian and American cotton, heads and reeds of different sorts, iron, copper, &c., bandings assorted, twine, hessian fillets, collar rings, hemp ropes, rubber valves and rings, packings, cotton waste of different sorts, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Also on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1900, at 2-30 p. m., at the Mill premises, Colaba.

One brand new Green's fuel economizer, comprising of 24 sets of pipes, there being 8 pipes in each set, a number of various sorts and sizes of wrought iron and cast iron drum pulley, lovel, spur, and pinion wheels, brackets, couplings, engine-bed stones, piston rods, boiler flues, pipes, bends, valves bolts, fluted and plain roller's flyers &c.

Mill stores, viz:—Leather and camel hair beltings, bobbins, roller skins, roller clearer and sizing cloths, ring travellers, dyes, bevild and reeds, iron, copper, &c., bandings assorted, twine, Hessian fillets, hemp ropes, rubber valves and rings, packings, cotton waste of different sorts and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Also a quantity of white and coloured yarn in bundles and loose.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd, February, 1900.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,

No. 85, Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES,

LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,

in aid of the Funds of the

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

TOWN HALL,

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Song.....The Rowan Tree.....
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
2. Song.....Turn ye to me.....Songs of the North.
Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING.
3. Song.....Annie Laurie.....
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
4. Violin Solo ...Adagio and Canzonetta ...Toddart.
Miss MACKINLAY.
5. Song.....Angus Macdonald.....Roeckel.
Madam LILY HOWARD.
(Her Last Appearance in Public before leaving for England.)
6. Recitation.....Selected.....
Dr. JOHN POLLEN.
7. Song.....Pat's all There.....
Captain CUPPAGE.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

8. .....Highland Step Dance.....
PIPERS.—THE ROYAL SCOTS REGIMENT.
9. Song.....Mary.....T. Richardson.
Mr MAITSHALL REID.
Violin Obligato by Miss MACAINLAY.
10. Song.....Caller Herrin'.....
(By Special Request.)
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
11. Violin Solo ...Selected.....
Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE.
12 Song .....The Banks of Allan Water.....Lewis.
Miss MAYHEW.
13. Duet.....The Crookit Bawbee.....
Mrs. MACMILLAN and Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING.
AULD LANG SYNE.
Accompanist.....Mr. Seymour Dove.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3: Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qs. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Ps. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.

BURKES OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.

BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.

BURKE'S SLOE GIN.

BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.

BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, dining table, mess safe, cloths basket, etc.

1 ebonized grand upright piano, by Dalamere and Co., London.

1 new folding harmonium and one Cottage piano by Soundy

9 gross coloured fancy cigarette cases.

1 S. B. Winchester repeating 45 bore rifle, with 500 empty cartridge cases

A large lot of printing ink, black and coloured in 10lbs. tins.

5 crown cameras and 5 impressions cameras, 4 regal enlargers and 5 dark home rube lamps.

On account of the concerned:—

3 cases black cotton coating, ex s.s. Imperator.

3 cases black cotton coating, ex s.s. Imperatrix.

3 cases black cotton coating, ex. s.s. Imperatrix.

On accountof the concerned ex s.s. Tonkin—

J. M. G. 4017—1 case, 20 boxes Manila cigars.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light second-hand victoria, in good order.

1 strong-built one-horse glass-fronted brougham.

1 second-hand serviceable dog-cart,

1 serviceable office shigram.

1 Japanese lap dog.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON FALKLAND ROAD AND KOOMBHARWADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, Kalka Kalla, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Dayal Mowjee Cullianjee, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or two-storeyed chawl standing thereon, situate on the Falkland Road and Koombharwada Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 and three-ninths square yards or, thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent in the name of Kalla Kessowjee Mistry, under Collector's old Nos. 2739-2739, new Kessowjee Mistry, under Collector's old Nos. 2739-2739, new Kessowjee Mistry, under Collector's old Nos. 4980, No. 2746, old Survey No. 259, and New Survey No. 4980, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7570, and Street Nos. 1, 55 and 65, and bounded on the East, partly by the Sweeper's passage, partly by the tenants of Bhoolesthwar Punchmookhi Hanuman, and partly by the house of Bhavan Dana, on the West by Koombharwada Street and on the North by the house of Bhaya Luximon Dhanajee, and on the Southby Falkland Road, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, Application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai, Pakvasas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. T. H. Jones, consisting of wearing apparel, revolver, dressing case, books, pneumatic bicycle, clothes, press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, easy chair, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

6 doz. red Italian wine,

9 doz. white Italian wine.

3 boxes quarts and pints champaign.

By order of the Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway Co—

1 case containing 12 Hams, Invoice No. 91690 from Church Gate to Daryakhan.

1 new officer's sword and scabbard with black morroco accoutrements.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong built office shigram with bay horse and harness complete in very good order.

1 second-hand strong dog-cart in good order.

1 s rong-built victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted landau brougham.

1 chest-nut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.

1 grey Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 big Kathiawad cow, in full milk, calf 10 days old.

1 grey waler, 15 hands, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, next to Messrs. Singer and Co., the surplus stock of Mr. H. Ditmar consisting of a superb collection of porcelain, glass, and Majolica engraved table ornaments and flower vases, handsome time-pieces with majolica-stands, card, baskets, gilt and bronzed teapoys, Russian coffee machine, simple trunks of sizes, sanitary enamelled ware, table and hanging lamps, night lights, hurricane lanterns, majolica waiters, cake trays, fancy liqueur sets, wine coolers plated ware, blackwood carved lamp stands, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On SUNDAY, (the 11th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction as old Court, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of Choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold and silver ferns, Ceylon palms, orchids, garden tools, &c., the property of C. A. B. CROMMELIN, Esq., General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A going concern situated in the best locality in Bombay. Apply No. 17, care of this Paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PERSIAN BANDANNAS.—All the Newest designs in Wide Knit Half Scarfs, for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11x8, Mounted 18x14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

DESPATCH BOXES of Sound English make, strong and durable to hand. Also STEEL TRUNKS by Short, Short and Co., in three sizes at Reduced prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel does the best (Glazing) for Shirt's Cuffs and Collars if sent after get washed by your own (Dhobees) within a short Notice.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

COPYING CLERKS REQUIRED.—With knowledge of English and Neat Clean Handwriting, Commencing, salary Rs. 20 Apply in Own Handwriting, "No. 110," Care of this Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Colestinas, Phœnix, Indina, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repairers and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAY in BALES. Good quality. Apply DIPMAL, care of Post-Master, Khandalla.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Invaluable to all Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large orders. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeyanna Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerine are sold everywhere, at Re 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE

ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS —

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."

"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."

"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."

"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."

"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."

"A veritable *edition de luxe*.. Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."

"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."

"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."

"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."

"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."

"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial rivalries can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."

"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and Windermere Times."

"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Norfolk-street, London, E.C.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture") for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered, for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. Also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 3,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4, No. 3, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay 1.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5009

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,

Manager.

23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCR

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LORD SANDHURST MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of H. E. LORD SANDHURST will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
FAZULBHOY VISHRAM,
S. M. MOSES,
J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
ALEX: McKENZIE,
G. COTTON,
VEERCHUND DEEPCHAND,
Joint Provisional Secretaries.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates :—

For 1 Year, 6 per cent. per annum.
" 9 Months, 5½ " "
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 " "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 15 N. H. P., complete with fitting. For particulars and prices apply to—

THAKURDAS KHIMRAJ & Co.,
Agents Secretaries and Treasures,
The Krishna Mills, Ltd., Beawar,

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROSSE" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21 0

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTIO and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay				10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,230xd
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1-1xd
Bank of Madras	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Commercial	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of India.	{ 10,000 } { 15,000 }	190	{ 100 } { 75 }	6 p.c.	88
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	68	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,800	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		66
Baliary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1 00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2.	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,003
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	575
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3.	300
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	235
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit, Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hingughat Mills	1,378	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	50	625
Hydrabad	2,000	100	1,800	30	330
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
James Greaves,	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	445
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jewraj Balloo.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Khandeish	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	250	65	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	400
Leopold	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	575
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	185
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Manaklaxmee	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amaroti	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,610
Mazagon	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Morarji Gocul-dass	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	41
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 15	1,335
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Queen Mills	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	575
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Saraswati Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Sassoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Star of India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	405
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	508	500	dvdRs 20	295
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50	255
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Victoria Mills	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Wadhwan Cit.	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	90	..	4 pr. ct.	600
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badhum Pila	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,650
Do. New Issue.	2,500	375	625	93½	1,680
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	800	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills Poona	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	159
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	230	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,800	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd4
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	18½
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	247

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round al -ight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 0-13m., 0-49a. Low water, 6-41m., 6-34a.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Departure of General Low on tour.
Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Sir Jamsetjee Institution, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant on "The Value of Devotion," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m.
Entertainment to H. E. Lord Sandhurst by Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE RACES.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play at the Mahaluxmi Races at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day, but on Tuesday, as heretofore.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant, at the Gaiety Theatre, to-day, at 6 p.m. Subject: "The value of Devotion." Admission to ticket-holders only. The doors will be closed as soon as the lecture commences.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Muljee Bharmul, a shop keeper at Dongree Street, was on Tuesday evening, walking along Musjid Bunder Road, on his way home, when he had his pocket picked of a purse containing currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 372. The complainant stated that he was pushed against by two men, who looked like Mahomedans and that immediately after he found his purse had disappeared.

FIRE.—Yesterday evening a fire took place at Colaba in the Colaba Press Co., Ld., in a heap of hemp belonging to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. At the time the Factory was closed workmen having gone away. The Mucadam of Kurla Mill called the workmen, whereupon the Engineer of the Fort Press Co., Ld. Mr. Framjee Ardesar Bolton, the Secretary, Mr. Maganlal Dalpatrau Khakhar, and Manager, Mr. Dosabhoy Naoroji Kharas hastened to the spot and the fire was got under control within half an hour. The loss and cause are not ascertained.

DESERTING HIS REGIMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged George Herbert Campbell, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, with cheating one Dala Ibrahim at Bombay on the 23rd ultimo by dishonestly representing to him that he had an account with Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., and thereby inducing him to part with articles of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 17-4. The accused was also charged with deserting his regiment, stationed at Ravalpindi on the 6th January last. The Magistrate remanded the case to the 8th instant.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors to the Bombay Municipality, appeared to prosecute Jooma Shamji, a trader in ghee having his place of business in Gujjar Street, for selling adulterated ghee Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Leask, Divisional Health Officer, stated in his evidence that he purchased half a seer of ghee from the shop of the accused for two annas, sealed it on the premises, in his hands had it analysed by the Government Chemical Analyser. The chemical analyses proved that the ghee was "extensively adulterated with foreign fat not derived from milk" Mr. Khalil pleaded guilty to the charge and said that his client did not know that the sale of such ghee was prohibited. Mr. Dunlop submitted that the accused should not be let off with a small fine. One of the main objects of the Act was to respect the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus. The accused was fined Rs. 40.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	7	2	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	11	64
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	17	11	75
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	4	25
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	11	93
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	1	24
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	35	62
Total	79	76	374
Total plague deaths to date	64,430	55,810	
Same date last year	83	78	221

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	37
Deaths	31

DAMAUN.

The mortality of Lower Damaun on Tuesday was four, whereof a Machan of Sapli in Kathiria died of plague and another of measles. On Wednesday morning, the 31st inst., Kesowram Ramshanker, a well-known Bramin astrologer of Damaun, died of plague.

THE HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Hindu Fever Hospital located in the Churney Road Gardens has been re-opened from the 1st instant. The managing committee have resolved to provide for the present accomodation for twenty beds, but they beg to assure the public, that the accommodation will be increased as the funds at their disposal increase.

LEAVE PEOPLE TO THEMSELVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Permit me through the medium of your widely circulated journal to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the great value of segregation in plague epidemics. On the above topic there has been a heated controversy all along since the monster disease has made its appearance in Bombay. From my own personal experience, I make bold to say that removal of a plague patient, to a plague hospital, is nothing less than calling death home. I believe when I express this I am giving voice for the bulk of the population. Our Municipality has been generous enough to spend lakhs after lakhs, in hospitals, disinfectants, inspections, and serums, but taking all in all. these measures have been found inefficacious in the long run. The only remedy which has proved of value is "segregation"—a remedy which has been advocated by the leading papers of the day. Past experience has shown clearly the advantage derived from camping in the open fields, both as regards the prevention of attack from plague, as well as the general health. People who remove to the open fields, enjoy perfect health, although they have to suffer some inconvenience. I think at this stage it would be to the benefit of the population at large, if the measures adopted be laid aside and complete segregation of the infected localities looked for. People are now alive as to what remedies are to their interest. Interference of a third party, is as unnecessary as it has been undesirable. If a family is large and if one out of them is unfortunately attacked by plague, it is of paramount importance that the members should be segregated keeping other persons to attend the patient in his own dear home. Then there is every probability of the patients escape. It is very well for the doctors, to carry out the order of the removal of the person attacked with plague, to the hospital, but how cruel is that order? I am sure if the doctor is placed in that position, he would not be so very solicitous to have persons removed to the hospital. I do not condemn the hospitals in general as there are hospitals and hospitals. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will look into this fact at an early date and the best policy they should follow is to "leave the people to themselves." Thereby they will save life greatly, and earn the blessings of the multitude. The drain of money which has been flowing fast since the plague has been raging in this city, without any tangible and appreciable result, and the poor rate-payers, who are already over-burdened with taxes, are unable to feed the drain any longer. I hope these few words from me will receive a hearty support from the general public.—Yours, &c.,

B. S. TURKHUD.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

W. A. CHAMBERS VS. KAIKHOSRU NOWROJEE KABRAJEE AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a suit instituted by Mr. Chambers, editor and proprietor of the *Champion* newspaper, against Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, and another, for alleged defamation. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared before his lordship and applied for a postponement of the suit instituted by his client. Mr. Scott said he was instructed to apply for a postponement for a fortnight, and was quite willing that a day should be fixed for the hearing after that period. Counsel read the affidavit of the plaintiff, Mr. W. A. Chambers, in which he stated he had filed the suit for defamation against the defendants, who were the editor, proprietor, publisher, and printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. On the 28th October, 1899 the defendants sent to him a list of 264 articles from previous issues of his newspaper "The Champion," being the articles on which they relied in support of their plea of justification. Since receiving that list, plaintiff has tried to procure issues of "the Champion" containing them for his solicitors, who had asked for three copies for Counsel's use. He had not been able to procure copies of very many of such issues, and accordingly his attorneys had to copy the articles from the one copy they had in their office. He was informed it would take a fortnight more to finish the copying. His attorneys had called upon the defendants so far back as the 22nd September for a list of the articles on which they intended to rely, but such list had not been furnished till October. About the beginning of last month he received important information about a piece of evidence which would be most material for the purposes of the suits. His solicitors had caused application to be made to the party giving it, who was up-country but up to the present had been unable to get such evidence. He had wired for the information, and intended sending a special messenger for it in a day or two, if no reply was received. He had also to get a number of translations made of Gujarati articles which had appeared in the defendants newspaper during 1894, 1895, and 1896, which he had been advised would be used in support of their plea of justification. Those articles had taken some time to select, but had been sent to the translators. Mr. Scott said on the 29th January, they found the suit on the board, and then wrote to the defendants pointing out that the copying of documents that they had furnished would take another fortnight to finish, and suggesting a postponement for that period. The defendants replied, declining to consent to the same. Their counsels, Mr. Inverarity and Macpherson, would in the course of time leave India, and it was the basis of the defendants objection that, if the case was postponed they would be deprived of the services of those gentlemen Mr. Scott said the plaintiff was quite willing that the suit should be set down for hearing before the defendants' Counsel left India. The suit was an important one to the parties, and would be a heavy one owing to the defence pleading justification of the particular libels published in their paper, on the ground that Mr. Chambers, who was the editor of the "Champion" had at times himself published articles attacking Government. They had sent 264 articles of Mr. Chambers, which extended over a long period, and of which duplicate copies were not available. They had not been able to get more than one copy of many of the articles which had been published long ago. That one copy, was in their solicitors, office, where two or three copies were being made for counsels engaged in the case. Until counsels were supplied with than they could not proceed with the hearing. Mr. Scott accordingly applied for a postponement for a fortnight.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: When was the list furnished?

Mr. Scott said on the 28th October, since which the attorney's had been busy copying the documents. The defendants' only objection to an adjournment seemed to be that it might be put off till after Mr. Inverarity's and Mr. Macpherson's departure. Mr. Scott said his client was quite willing to consult the convenience of counsels for the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed for the defendants by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee said, he objected to the application because the affidavit of documents disclosed nothing. There had been three grounds put forward for the postponement. He submitted that when the defendants first sent the lists in October, the plaintiff should have at once commenced having them copied. Its was not a reasonable thing to suppose that any printer would make three manuscript copies of articles which had been published in his own paper. The plaintiff was the owner of this printing press and could have easily struck off three copies of the articles.

Mr. Scott said his client was not the proprietor of a printing press.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that the plaintiff was the editor of a newspaper and the proprietor of the press that printed it would furnish copies of the articles much cheaper than they could be got copied by hand. That could have been done long ago, instead of which the plaintiff asked the court to believe that he had been engaged since October in making manuscript copies. In regards to the important evidence said to be obtainable from up-country, Mr. Inverarity asked the court to judge what sort of evidence could be given in the suit by a party, who was up-country and who could know nothing about the matters at issue. If the plaintiff had wanted such evidence, he had had a month to get it and could have sent a special messenger long ago. In regards to the translations counsel said the defendants' plea of justification was made in September last and particulars given in October. How could articles in the "Rast Goftar" be said to assist the plaintiff on that point, for the Court would find that the articles in the defendants' paper had always been most laudatory of Government and its actions. It was ridiculous to say that translations of a number of articles were required. If they had been necessary they should have been prepared in September or October.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said perhaps it would be better to have the case fixed for a fortnight hence as there were several other suits before it on the board.

Mr. Inverarity considered that as the case was a heavy one, it would be better to fix a day for the hearing.

After some further discussion regarding the most suitable date his lordship fixed the hearing for Monday, the 19th instant, and made costs costs in the cause.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment on exceptions to the Comm'r Report.

930-241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and others vs F C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

1327-699—Thakurdas D and Co—Sarosh K R Cama and another vs Muganlal Goolabdas and others—Janardhan and A. Pari heard.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1025-314-99—Mathubhai J and M—Parashram Bhau vs Dorabji Pestonji Mewalla and another—Pestonjee R and K.

1054-11-99—Little and Co—Bai Rambai vs Tricumdas Thakardas—Payne G S and Co.

1073-213-95—M A Vakil—Ellen Atkins vs Edward Charles O'Brien—Smitham B and N.

1015-617-91—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria vs Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria—Little and Co.

1015-15-99—In person a pauper—Asiabai and others vs Amirbi and others—In person a pauper.

1056-555-94—Ardeshir H and D—Dowlutchand Dewchand vs Chunilal Panalal—E gelow G and W.

1049-311 98—In person—Kersondas Pragjee Bai Manuksahu —Craigie L and O.

1053-152-99—Khimchao S—Krishnajee Sewram vs Muktajee Puraj and another—Janardhan and A.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Consent Decree.

360-78—Crawford B and Co—Eshwant Vishnoo Nency vs Narmada bai and another—Muljee and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caltano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

289-98—Khundoorao S—Chandul Sukhlal and others vs Shonilal Sakhanand and others—Payne G S, and Co.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhashanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Mansukla l D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Muncherbaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W.

A day at "'Appy' Ampstead" is thoroughly enjoyed by the East End poor, as is amply proved by the immense crowds who flock there every bank Holiday. The pure air and bracing atmosphere to be found on the breezy heights of Highgate and its neighbourhood cannot fail to benefit those who can only spend a few hours in their midst. Holidays, however, cannot be fully enjoyed by those peasons who are suffering from disease. Holloway's Pills and Ointment can speedily remove this drawback to pleasure if a fair trial is only afforded them. As a cure for rheumatism, gout, fevers, diarrhœa, diseases of the skin, scrofula, ulcers, sores, burns, or old wounds they are beyond competition.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE *Rast Goftar* would have the Matriculation Examination held twice a year. Our contemporary says: There is something in the suggestion that the local University should arrange to hold the Matriculation Examination twice every year. The number of candidates who appear for it, approaches, now, 3,500, and looking to the average percentage of successful candidates, as also to that of those who re-appear for it, it will perhaps be advantageous for both the University and the students to have the Examination held more than once in a year.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

With regard to Mr. Santo Crimp's report on the sinking of Artesian wells, the *Indian Spectator* remarks: Mr. Santo Crimp has dashed all hopes of supplying the deficiency of water in certain districts of the Presidency by means of Artesian wells. Recently some articles which raised somewhat sanguine expectations in the public mind regarding this means of preventing water-scarcity. The Government with creditable promptitude referred the question to Mr. Santo Crimp, the expert engineer who had been brought down from England to advise the local Corporation on their drainage schemes. Mr. Crimp's note on the reference made to him is published, and it is utterly disappointing. He is almost apologetic for having to

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Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY, EVENING, FEB. 1.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills in India—

Rs. 19,50,000 went to Calcutta.
" 5,40,000 " Bombay.
" 2,10,000 " Madras.

Rs. 27,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay, 1-4 1 8 minimum rate received 3 per cent.

Average rates of allotments Calcutta and Bombay 16·14.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 8 lacs went to Calcutta.
" 15 " Bombay.

Rs. 23 lacs.

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay 1-4 7-32 in full.
Average rate of allotment 16-22
Total amount of Bills sold during the week 60 lacs.
Amount to be allotted next week ..... 50 lacs.
Extra allotments—
Rs. 1 1-2 lac Bill to Bombay ... 1-4 3-16
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 100 1-2 plus 1-2
Bar Silver ..... 27 3-4 plus 1-8
3 per cent. French Rentes ..... 100 3-4 plus 1-2
Sterling Loan 110
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities 64
Paris Exchange ..... 25·18 1 2 plus 1-2

EXCHANGE.—Opened rather quieter this morning, with nothing better than 1-4 3-16 for T T and 1-4 7-32 for D D. 1-4 15-32 was the all round rate for 3 months in the morning but later on it dropped to 7-16 and in the afternoon 1-4 13-32 was offering for bills for the mail.

There was a little enquiry for forward telegraphic but Banks refuse to sell at anywhere near buyers' ideas. Closing quotations are—

T T	1-4 3-16
D D	7-32
3 Months Credit	1-4 7-16 13-32
3 " Francs	173

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 1-16 for tomorrow's settlement, declined to 94 7-8 per cent. recovering at the close to 94 15-16.

The "Budlee" business passed off at a difference of 6 as.

Rs. 95 5-16 is the rate for the next settlement. 1st March.—

STOCKS AND SHARES—

Bank of Bombay are quoted	1,230xd
Howard and Bullough S. and W. Co ...	525
Manockji Petit	1,610
Swadeshi Mills	505
Treacher and Co	1,040

The Liverpool Manchester Cotton Markets closed firm yesterday.

Surats dull—Arrivals quiet.

Total day's Sales	7,000 bales.
Surats	Nil
Sales on Spec. and for Export ...	500 "
Total day's Imports	27,000 "
Middling American	4 20-32 plus 21-32

The days receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 38,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain	7,000 bales.
" to France and Continent ...	Nil
Mid.-Uplands	8
Futures April	7·67+3
" July	7·69+3
Silver in New York	60 1-2+3-8
Exchange on London	4·87 1-2—1-4

COTTON.—The market opened firm but closed Rs. 2 lower for contracts. For export nothing is reported but the Mills have bought about 1,000 bales :—

	Rs.
Good Broach is reported at	232-3
Good Bhownagger	228-9
Fully Good Bengals, ready	216-7
" " March	215

FREIGHTS—Rates are somewhat easier especially for March.

The "Kingsfolk has been fixed Rangoon to Bombay at Rs. 8 with timber.

For April May sellers now offer 17·6 but without finding any buyers.

WHEAT neglected.

SEEDS—LINSEED—The Market is very firm and the demand continues at yesterday's rates.

CASTOR SEED is in better demand, with prices unchanged.

RAPE.—All descriptions unchanged.

GINGELLY.—Market very firm, but with only a limited business passing at previous rates.

COALS.—Very little doing but further sales of Singareni have been made at Rs. 13·4 for March-April.

Receipts of Cotton with Bombay yesterday.—

Growths.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Dhollera	23
Broach	786
Compta and Dharwar	156
Bengals	1,377
Sind	265
Persian	10
Total	2,617

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	cwt.
Wheat	8 570
Linseed	344
Rapeseed	788
Gingellyseed	14,650
Poppy seed	.....
Groundnuts	113
Castorseed	717
Rice	40,326

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 20th January, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,51,453	5,98,881	7,326	7,57,860
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles	...	...	...	8,72 298

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,14,433

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th January 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	500	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway	17	29	.....	46
For previous period	300	500	.....	800
Total for 2 weeks ...	600	1,000	.....	1,600
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	394	279	1	584
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	16	.....	34
Total to corresponding date do. ..	626	727	4	1,357

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 216
Ditto to date 243

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th January 1900, on 1615-86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,03,000	4,53,000	7,000	5,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	273	4	338
For previous period.....	90,000	4,02,000	7,000	4,99,020
Total for 2 weeks ...	1,90,000	8,52,000	14,000	10,56,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,09,619	3,77,346	6,448	4,93,313
Per mile of Ry do..	66	235	4	295
Total to corresponding date do. ..	2,14,574	7,21,222	12,941	9,48,737

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 63,687
Do. to date ..... " 1,07,263

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DEACON—January 27, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, Kathleen, the wife of H R G Deacon, of a daughter (still-born.)

DEATHS.

BOWMAN—January 25, at Allepey, Georgina, beloved wife of John Bowman, Bank of Madras.

O'CONNOR—January 23, at Roorkee, N-W P. Lieutenant Michael O'Connor (Retired List), late of the Army Remount Department, aged 68 years.

ROWLANDSON—January 25, at Cannanore, after a short illness, Julia Jane Hamilton, the beloved and devoted wife of Colonel George Rowlandson, I S C, of Connoor, and daughter of the late Colonel J G Hamilton Holmes, aged 56 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

THIS war in South Africa has in three months done more to bring conscription within measurable distance than all the warnings and obscure hints of high military authorities during many years. A couple of small States, with a population all told of less than a quarter of a million, have put a strain on our military machinery which it has not been able to bear. The regular army, with its reserves, has had to be supplemented by militia and volunteers to meet the emergency. At the outset an Army Corps was deemed quite sufficient for the purpose; now the eighth division is being mobilised, and the leading journal urges that another fifty thousand men should be at once sent to South Africa, and another fifty thousand held in reserve to be ready when required. Where this hundred thousand is to come from with the present voluntary system, no one could say off-hand. But if it has been raised by hook or by crook it will, according to the hypothesis, be needed to suppress the two little Republics. What then would be available to meet contingencies elsewhere, should they arise? India has a very serious interest in the answer to this question. If the thunder of war roll our way, and a more formidable foe than Boer or Free Stater appear on our frontier, we shall require two, perhaps even four, additional Army Corps to supplement our present forces. It will not meet the exigencies of such a time to say that fifty or sixty thousand men are required to garrison South Africa and that India must rely on her own resources. We must not forget that before the war had lasted many weeks the Government saw reason to equip a Particular Service Squadron to be ready for possible complications with Continental States. It was believed, with or without adequate grounds, that Russia, with the support of France, was about to purchase from Spain Ceuta, on the African littoral of the Straits of Gibraltar. If that transaction was in contemplation, it has been allowed to drop out of sight for the present at all events. Whether the Squadron aforesaid and a demonstration of our fleets in the Mediterranean caused it to be hung up or not, no one can say who is not in the secrets of the higher diplomacy. But we have been treated to a series of reports, rumours, and confident assertions, all pointing to the intention of Russia to make her influence felt on the Afghan frontier. We have the assurances of our well-informed correspondent in Calcutta that those rumours have no foundation in fact. The Foreign Office would know if there were any unaccustomed movements of troops in Central Asia, and they know of none.

Nevertheless, it is quite possible that the strength of the forces in the Trans-Caspian Province has been augmented by degrees without exciting any suspicion on this side of the frontier that anything unusual was going on. It has been distinctly stated that the army at the disposal of the military Governor-General of that region has been raised very considerably since the Fashoda incident. There is no reason to doubt that experiments have been made with a view to ascertain whether an Army Corps could be transported from the Caucasus to Kushk in eight days, and that the troops employed for that purpose have not returned to the Caucasus. The St. Petersburg *Herald* audaciously asserts that the disturbance of the balance of power by recent events has made it necessary that Russia should give attention to the strip of country between the Persian and Afghan frontiers, and that any protests on our part must be disregarded. We have Mr. Demetrius Boulger's article in the "North American Review," urging that the Foreign Office should insist on knowing Russian intentions with regard to Persia and Afghanistan respectively and should make it plain to her that certain things will not be permitted. It is obvious that difficulties on that side, no matter how they may spring up, would impose a strain on our military organisation far more severe than that experienced in South Africa. The comforting assurance comes from another quarter that affairs have been made so serious in China by the adoption of an heir by the present Dowager-Empress, that the Powers must take joint action. The Powers may think it simpler under the circumstances to take sides. In that case there would be a new demand on our military resources and another argument for compulsory service. Lord Rosebery well said that were it not for the reverses recently incurred we might have been lured into more disastrous enterprises. It is now seen that we have been lured into a very dangerous position by the mistaken belief that millions of square miles can be safely added to the Empire without a proportionate increase of Imperial armaments. The vicissitudes of the Boer war have certainly helped us to realise that important fact. Mr. James Knowles, the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* in the current number of that magazine gives the first place to the discussion of the drastic changes that are urgently demanded by the enormous expansion of the responsibilities of the Empire. "We must either contract the boundaries of our Empire," he writes, "or must expand our military forces until they are sufficient to defend the vast inland frontier over sea which the many cannot reach." Sir George Clarke, a most competent authority on operations of Imperial defence, is equally emphatic. "We have received a plain warning which we dare not disregard. The responsibilities of the Empire have been allowed to out-run its military strength. The needs of Imperial defence have not been accurately estimated." This applies to India even more than to any other part of the Empire for the very cogent reason just indicated. The greatest of the military Empires has brought its great railway system to the Afghan frontier, and has built a strong fortress at its present terminus.

Without imputing to Russia any intention of seeking an immediate quarrel it is well to recognise that she has made arrangements by which the independence of State the integrity of which we have guaranteed, might at any moment be seriously threatened. An advance in that quarter might at any time have consequences far exceeding in magnitude and importance the "great war" with the Transvaal and the Free State. Then it would be of vital concern that the military resources of the Empire should be at once available. The hand-to-mouth policy resorted to under the pressure of unforeseen reverses is South Africa would not meet the case. Nor would it provide for other contingencies, less formidable indeed, but still of considerable importance. "If things had gone somewhat differently any time during the last few years" writes Mr. Sidney Low, in the same Review, "we might have had to fight President Kruger in Africa at the same moment as we had to dispose of the Khalifa in the Soudan, to send an army corps to the Far East and perhaps even to array 100,000 men upon the Indian frontier. As it is a very little shifting of the sands of European diplomacy, coupled with the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan, might involve us in the last-named necessity at any moment" Providence has been kind in so ordaining things that the troubles in northern and southern Africa did not synchronise with each other or with the last war on the North-West frontier where India had seventy thousand men mobilised during the Tirah expedition. We have no right to assume that we shall be equally fortunate in the future. The annexation of the Republics will involve the necessity of maintaining a large garrison until things have settled down, and the Boers have had time to forget their initial successes and their final defeat. To provide the additional military strength required to meet prospective calls upon it, Sir George Clarke recommends the revival of the militia ballot. The Government apparently contemplate this course, for in the last Session a provision was made to allow the machinery of the ballot to be put in force at ten day's notice by a notification in the "Gazette." Will the ballot entail the obligation on the part of those drawn to serve abroad? Hitherto the "constitutional force" has been embodied for the defence of the United Kingdom only. If service in the Volunteers exempts from the ballot, then the Volunteer force will be swollen at the expense of the militia. That happened in 1803, when the ministers were denounced for having rendered it impossible to provide an army, 400,000, of the active population of the country being locked up in the Volunteers, which were not better trained or more effective than they are now. If the Volunteers are exempted, but are to be morally bound to go abroad for campaigning, not only in South African but on the Afghan frontier or in the Far East, or in West Africa, volunteering will become as unpopular as the ballot. The only way out of the difficulty is to have a well trained militia with obligatory service on the Swiss model for Home defence, and a volunteer army of adequate strength for Foreign service. Continental opinion is unanimous that the present war means conscription for the United Kingdom.

THE general phenomenal unhealthiness of Bombay continues, the total mortality for the week ending Tuesday being 2,440. Plague is very bad, and is claiming as many victims as zymotic diseases, the death-rate from which is just over 100 per cent. above the quinquennial average. The intensely cold nights and the fact that thousands of homeless people are in the City is mainly responsible for this abnormal increase, as well as the great mortality due to fever. There has been an appreciable rise in the temperature during the past few days, and the effect was immediately visible in the daily death-rate, which has decreased. Plague has claimed 391 victims, as compared with 540 who succumbed to the disease for the same week last year. It is worse in Girgaum, Byculla, Umarkhadhi and Kumbharwada than in other parts, but in Northern Fort and Middle and Lower Colaba it is also extremely prevalent. Southern Fort and Upper Colaba are the only districts free from infection. The figures concerning plague would give credence to the suggestion that the large number of inoculations since September is having an effect in the lessened number of cases, and it is very satisfactory to find that the people are becoming alive to the fact that inoculation procures a large measure of safety. During the last five months about 100,000 persons have submitted to the operation, though it must be remembered that they barely form an eighth of the total population. There is no doubt, however, that Bombay is being visited with a fourth epidemic, and seeing that the number of deaths from plague is fewer than last year, it is not extravagant to point to this wide use of inoculation as being probably the main reason for the decrease. The Southern Fort and Upper Colaba are also both free from small-pox, which continues to spread its ravages and is rapidly establishing itself in certain districts. Kumbharwada, Umarkkadi, Parel, Byculla, Tardeo, and Dhobi Talao are severely affected, and account for nearly 100 deaths out of the total 229 which occurred. The disease is increasing, and not a few Europeans have been attacked and have succumbed. Vaccination is being very extensively resorted to, especially among the European community, and their example will no doubt have an influence on the unenlightened portion of the Natives. There is also an epidemic of measles in the City, 106 deaths occurring during the week, while 137 persons died from diarrhœa and 75 from dysentery, both figures being more than double the mean average. The births numbered 239, which is equal to the five years' average.

THE financial condition of Greece is considerably better than it was a few years ago, judging from a report from Mr. Vincent Corbett, British delegate on the International Financial Commission at Athens. There is no doubt as to the vitality and resources of the nation, but the administration is very weak. Improvements have been introduced and the ordinary revenue has increased in consequence. The necessity for introducing additional reforms is recognised, but Greek Governments are essentially unstable, and no Ministry, however capable or well-intentioned, can venture to seriously grapple with the task. An efficient and stable Government is a necessary factor in national prosperity. There are some reforms, the desirability of which is universally acknowledged by Greeks themselves, however much they may despair of the possibility of their being at present carried out in their entirety. Mr. Corbett points out the necessity for a reform in the administration of justice, and advises that the salaries of all judicial officials should be increased, while they should be freed from all possibility of political pressure. The administrative posts are much too numerous, and greatly in excess of the work required to be done, while they are wretchedly paid and liable to be summarily turned out at every change of Ministry. Another important reform is the suppression of smuggling. In many places it is carried on almost without concealment and with absolute impunity by those fortunate enough to enjoy, or to be believed to enjoy, influential protection. The geographical position of Greece, her extraordinarily extended coast line, and sparse population make the absolute repression of smuggling, so long as it offers the present large profits, a task of colossal difficulty; but it would not require any very exaggerated effort on the part of the Government materially to reduce it. It is fair to add that the present Minister of Finance has already taken some measures with this object, and promises to do more. Mr. Corbett is convinced that if these three reforms were effected, they alone would suffice to send up the revenue by 20 per cent. in the first year. The two first, if persisted in for a generation, would make Greece what her illustrious traditions entitle her to be, the foremost nation in the near East. But even if these reforms are not forthwith applied in their entirety, there is no reason for anxiety with regard to the future.

THE Report on Public Instruction in the Jaipur State for the year ending 31st March 1899 has just reached us. Notwithstanding the exclusion of several schools, the returns of which were not received, the Department maintained a steady record of progress during the past year. The total number of institutions rose during the year to 812 with 25,338 pupils being 12·42 per cent. of the male, ·37 of the female and 6·9 of the whole population under instruction, figures much higher than the corresponding ones of the United Provinces. The examination results were especially noteworthy, as the first candidate from the Jaipur Maharaja's College for the degree of Master of Arts of the Calcutta University passed with credit, standing in order of merit above those from all the Colleges of Bengal except the Presidency, and another from the Collegiate School topped the list of Matriculates of the Allahabad University. results unprecedented in this institution which reflect great credit on the Principal and his staff concerned.

SIR A. WINGATE, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces at Bombay left last night from the Colaba Railway station on a tour of inspection in the Deesa District by the Ahmedabad mail train. The Lieutenant General was accompained by Brigadier General Barlow, Adjutant General and Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary. The departure was private. Brigadier General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Major A. E. Aitkin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, were present at the station to see Sir Robert Low off. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired this morning to announce the departure. The Lieutenant General will return to Bombay on Tuesday next.

MR. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE is appointed to a newly created temporary appointment of Secretary to Government, and to have charge of the Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments.

DR. H. W. BEACH is appointed District Medical Officer under the Famine Code for the Nasik District, and Dr. J. H. Murray has been appointed for the Poona District.

THE Imperial Light Service Steamer Ceylon, Commander A. Channer, R.N., sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE services of Captain H. E. Cotterill, Lieutenant C. G. Ames, and Lieutenant F. C. Nicolas are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. N. C. MACLEOD, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as second judge of the Small Causes Court.

THE Rev. WALTER LEED is granted a license to solemnise marriages at the Wesleyan Church, Bombay.

MAJOR A. D. C. POND is appointed Executive Engineer, Khandesh District Relief Operations, Bhusawal.

THE Services of Mr. W. Jenkins, Assistant Engineer North Western Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

LIEUTENANT A. N. LOVELL is appointed Superintending Engineer, Central Division, at Poona.

IT is officially notified that on the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor has been pleased to nominate the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Bill granting protection to foreign presses will come up for final disposal by the Viceroy's Legislative Council on March 2nd.

THERE is now a sum of nearly nine and a half lakhs of rupees in the Comptroller General's hands remaining over from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund of 1897.

THE Bishop Gell Memorial Fund has reached the sum of Rs. 9,174. It is proposed to close the Fund next month, before which it is hoped that Rs. 10,000 will have been raised.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the draft address of farewell, to be presented to H. E. Lord Sandhurst on his departure to England, was approved and adopted.

THE Indian railways will, fortunately, contribute handsomely towards the surplus in next year's budgets, as up to the middle of January they have earned over a lakh and a half more than in the corresponding period for last year.

FROM the 1st to the 20th ultimo the approximate earnings of the East Indian Railway showed an increase of Rs. 6,06,451 over the similar period last year; while on the lines worked in connection therewith satisfactory increases were also reported.

THE report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with a review by the India Office shows that the result is 6·03 per cent. against 6·57 realised last year. The decrease is attributed to the falling off in Indian and Australian traffic and the rise in the rupee.

THE Ahmedabad strike terminated yesterday. Private Macdonald, 1st Hampshire Regiment, and Squadron Sergeant-Major Adams, 15th Hussars, have been sent for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Paris. The former was bitten by a mad dog and the latter by a mad jackal.

MR. A. H. GUNTER, C. S., has been unable to obtain permission to accompany the Punjab contingent of Lumsden's Horse. Volunteer F. Tancred and B. Lloyd Jones of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles and A. C. Atkinson of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles have been accepted and will proceed.

BETWEEN the 20th and 26th instant, no Europeans, 5 East Indians, 14 Native Christans, 277 Hindus and 48 Mahomedans died within the local limits of Madras, making a total of 344: the death-rate being 39·5; and the mean for the ten previous years 38·0. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague nil, cholera nil, small-pox nil, measles 11, fevers 83, dysentery 41, diarrhœa 8, and other causes 201.

THE late Mr. Cosby's place, in the Travancore High Court, is to be filled, we learn, by the appointment of Mr. Fredrick John Robert Hunt, Barrister-at-Law, of the Madras Bar. He originally served in the British Army as a Lieutenant. He resigned his Commission and took up law. He was called to the Bar in 1897, and a year afterwards he was enrolled as an Advocate of the Madras High Court.

NOT long ago, a man was run over and killed by a train on the Hyderabad-Godavery Section of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, about fifty miles from Manmar. Two or three days afterwards, the Mail Agent, who was travelling with the up-mixed train, fell out of the Postal carriage, and was picked up in a semi-conscious state and much bruised. He is still living, but there is only a slight hope of his recovery.

A COURSE of literary and scientific lectures is to be delivered this season in Poona by several well-known scholars. The Liberal Association of Poona has arranged for this and invited the following English and Indian scholars to visit Poona for the lectures :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar, and Dr. Bandarkar will lecture on social and religious subjects; Mr. R. P. Karkaria and Principal Selby on a historical topic; Dr. Mackichan and Mr. Naegamvala on scientific subjects; Professor Fraser will select a literary subject.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Jan. 30 was 2440, giving a death-rate of 1509 per annum per thousand as against 98·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 76·05 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 222 died from fevers; 229, small-pox; 106, measles; 4, cholera; 391 plague; 2, leprosy; 190, phthisis; 117, diseases of the nervous system; 428, affections of the respiratory organs; 137, diarrhœa; 75, dysentery; 55, still-born; 227, old age and debility; 22, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—59 Jain, 65 Brahmin, 4 Lingaet, 16 Bhattia, 1412 Hindu of other caste, 357 Hindu low caste, 413 Musalman, 34 Parsee, 4 Jew, 60 Native Christian, 10 Eurasian, 2 European, 1 Negro-African and 3 other and unknown races. The total number of births was 239 as against 250 the corresponding period of last year, and 233 the average over the past five years.

A BOWRINGPET correspondent says: a cable has been received from the directors of the Kolar Goldfields, in London, ordering the closing of the Krishnarajpur Mine and to suspend all operations. This decision has been arrived at from no other cause than to reconstruct the company, as its finances have been exhausted. At the last meeting of the directors and shareholders it was stated that a sum of £22,500 had been spent up to the end of October, and that the balance, £2,500, would carry on the work up to the end of the year. This has now been exhausted. This is a very promising young mine, and its development was looked forward to with much interest. It is believed that in three months' time the company will be reconstructed on a solid basis.

TO take over the Hotel St. Petersbourg, in Paris, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., has formed a limited liability company in London. He has raised £50,000 of capital and the hotel has now been placed under efficient management. This will be welcome news to those who contemplate visiting the gay capital and its great exhibition during the coming summer. The Hotel St. Petersbourg is a favourite resort of English and American tourists, is fitted with electric light and all modern conveniences, standing for above the general run of French hotels in this respect. It has recently been renovated and handsomely refurnished, and additional accommodation has been secured in the Rue Canmartin to enable the increased business of the year in connection with the exhibition to be adequately dealt with. Large numbers of travellers from India will doubtless find their way to the Hotel St. Petersbourg.

IS the threatened increase of hygienic homes on the Rowton principle likely to be altogether an unmixed blessing? The Hospital evidently thinks not. Our contemporary has nothing to say against the philanthropic work undertaken by Lord Rowton, but holds that a large extension of the system must tend greatly to aggravate the hard lot of married working people: "When we see that a single man can enjoy the comforts of a "perfect hygienic home" and a "first-class working-men's club," and have ninepence a day of spending money left after providing himself with food, and all this for a wage of 14s. a week, we cannot but see that the tendency of the whole scheme is to pull down wages. This does not matter so long as it is on a small scale, but now that we find philanthropists, public companies, the County Council, and even gentlemen in America combining to enlarge and to extend all over the Metropolis a scheme which, while acting as a heavy premium upon celibacy, at the same time tends to drag down the wages on which married men even now can hardly live, we must admit that, although with the best intentions, the establishment of these great celibate establishments tends to undermine family life and all that that connotes.

THE American Ambassador, in opening the Passmore Edwards Library at Acton on Jan. 3, referred to the importance of such institutions in order to complete that the education which was provided by the State. In proposing a vote of thanks to the American Ambassador, Lord George Hamilton took occasion to refer to the friendly feeling towards each other which animated the Anglo-Saxon races on both sides of the Atlantic. He said it must be plain to everyone that free libraries were the necessary concomitants of free and compulsory education. In some quarters there had been unreasonable prejudice against the multiplication of these libraries, but, taking the very lowest ground, he believed it would be bad economy to check the growth of such institutions until one was established in every district in the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) Without such libraries the nation would not get the benefit of the seed planted by our system of free education. (Hear, hear.) The highest attributes of the speech of the American Ambassador was that it was in thorough accord with the audience, and the reception it had met with showed that besides similarity of race and language, there was identity of taste pursuits, and ideas existing between us and the American people such as did not exist between us and any other nation in the world. (Cheers.) English and American authors found their readers on both sides of Atlantic, and the sympathy between the public and authors had had a remarkable illustration in the anxiety expressed in America when Mr. Rudyard Kipling lay at death's door in New York. In early life he (Lord George Hamilton) was as an ensign, quartered in Canada, and had spent much of his leave in the United States, where he had been received with hospitality and kindness, which he should never forget. He had seen something of the high qualities of that great nation, and he had felt then, and the feeling had strengthened since, that where there was so much in common between two nations, Providence never intended them to quarrel over trifles. (Cheers.) The only emulation that should exist between them was the desire to bring their respective peoples up to the highest condition of prosperity and contentment, and to be pioneers in promoting the cause of justice and humanity in the dark corners of the earth. In such an enterprise both nations were employed, each heartily wishing the other success in the mission undertaken.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Col. Baden-Powell reports from Mafeking (date unintelligible) that he has forced the enmy to move the positions of their big guns and hopes shortly to shift two of their strong works with dynamite.

The garrison, he says, is healthy and cheery.

BRITISH CASUALTIES SINCE CROSSING THE TUGELA.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The total British casualties since crossing the Tugela are 301 killed, 1534 wounded and 130 missing.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN BECHUANALAND.

It is reported that a British force with Artillery has occupied Prieska to the Westward of Kimberley.

THE SPIONKOP ACTION.

A "Times" telegrams from Spearman's camp says that Artillery and Engineers were on their way to Spionkop when the abandonment of the position took place.

General Buller telegraphs that no blame is attributable to Colonel Thorneycroft who ordered the withdrawal from Spionkop, and that his conduct was admirable.

FULL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

An additional list of casualties which took place at Spionkop gives 138 men killed 392 wounded and 60 missing.

THE BOER LOSSES.

The Boers state that their losses at Spion Kop were 53 killed and 120 wounded.

CHANGES IN THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The "Times" understands that Government contemplates making drastic changes in the War Office.

The press generally severely condemns the idle partisan recriminations indulged in during the debates on the address.

The "Times" says that the chatter in the Commons is simply irritating and offensive to the Nation.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Mr. Buxton, continuing the debate in the Commons, this evening, on the address, referred to the charges made against Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that he had refused money.

Sir Michael, interrupting him, denied ever having stinted money where required.

Mr. Brodrick contended that the opposition had failed to show how our grievances could have been redressed without military intervention. The amendment of the opposition was, he said, a direct encouragement to the Boers.

FOURTH CAVALRY BRIGADE ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

A Fourth Cavalry Brigade has been ordered to embark for the Cape immediately.

GENERAL BULLER COMMUNICATED THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE FORCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The "Indian Daily News" Cablegram, dated London, 31st, says:—The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that General Buller on Tuesday read to General Warren's force the Queen's message and added that the men ought not to think their work unavailing, since they had gained the key of the road to Ladysmith, where he hoped to be within a week. Mr. Winston Churchill, in a despatch to the "Morning Post," says that the troops will try again, as their confidence in General Buller is entire.

THE SPIONKOP COMMAND.

Captain Thorney Croft took command at Spionkop when Colonel Woodgate fell and was responsible for the withdrawal. The Boer losses were comparatively greater than ours. The enemy were too exhausted to harass the rear guard in retirement. The Maritzburg message states that the whole force has recrossed Tugela.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

The Punjab contingent of ten men for Lumsden's Horse arrived yesterday. Arab ponies from Bhavnagar are expected to-day, and hay is being pressed and preparations pushed on.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 31.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—

The Press and public are painfully disappointed at the Premier's sullen and evasive speech, and the absence to any reference as to the cost of the war. On the other hand, Lord Rosebery's indignant demand for a statement of the military policy of the Government has elicited universal eulogy. The Commons debate was dispirited and dull.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 15th Hussars, has proceeded to South Africa to assume command of the 17th Lancers, vice Colonel Fortescue, temporarily unfit. Captain Moberly, 37th Dogras, has proceedy ed to South Africa on transport duty.

The interest shown in the war by the native community in the Punjab is proved by a donation which Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Khan of Mardan has just given to the fund for equipping Colonel Lumsden's Horse. In telegraphing the sum of Rs. 2,000 he said: "I trust such may be accepted as an expression of loyalty, together with the best wishes for the success of the corps."

Captain Toogood, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been detailed for duty with the Ceylon Contingent proceeding to South Africa.

The following official intimation is interesting to Indian officers; "An instance having recently occurred of an officer on sick leave in England applying for employment on active service in South Africa, the War Office has intimated that the Commander-in-Chief greatly deprecates such request, as he considers it the duty of officers on sick leave to use every endeavour to regain their health with a view to their returning to their units to resume the duty which their ill health has thrown on others."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz-Ferdinand, from Bombay to Japan, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 31st January.

The same Company's s. s. Utano, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Kurrachee, on the afternoon of the 31st January.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Tonkin left Aden for Bombay, on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, at 11 a.m. and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 6th instant, early morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats dull.

Good Bbownugger	3 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Lord Northcote has left England for Bombay.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 1

The death is announced of the Marquis of Queensberry.

[The Marquis of Queensberry, Earl of Queensberry, Visct. of Drumlanrig and Baron Douglas, Bart., (Scot) John Sholto Douglas, was the eldest son of the 7th Marquis by the 2nd daughter of Lieutenant General Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart. He was born 1844; married first in 1866, Sybil, daughter of Mr. Alfred Montgomery, and grand-daughter of 1st Lord Seconfield (who obtained a divorce, 1917); 2nd 1893, Ethel, daughter of Edward Charles Wesdon and of Mrs. de Courcy Atkins, of Park Villa, Eastbourne (she obtained a decree of nullity of marriage) 1894; succeeded his father in 1858; a representative peer for Scotland, 1872 to 1880. His eldest son, who was accidentally killed while out shooting in 1894, was created Baron Kelhead in 1893, which title became extinct on his death. The 3rd Earl of Queensberry was created a Marquis with remainder to his heirs, males whatsoever, and a duke with remainder to the heirs, male of his body; the dukedom, on the death of his great grandson, passed by a special limitation in a subsequent patent to the Duke of Buccleuch; the first Duke's second son was created Earl of March, a title which, on the death of the third Earl, passed to the Earl of Wemyss; the second duke, a distinguished statesman in the time of Queen Anne, obtained the English Dukedom of Dover.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, with the homeward mail of the 27th January, arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m., on Thursday.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Suez at 8-30 a.m. to-day.

DEATH OF A C. M. S. MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 1.

The Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A., Oxon, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, died yesterday evening at the Sassoon Hospital. Deceased came to India in 1893, was attached to the Marathi Mission, English and Vernacular branches, and came to Poona recently sick. He was found to be suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia, and complications supervened.

MEETING FOR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

H. E. the Viceroy presides at a public meeting to be held here on the 16th February to inaugurate a fund for the relief of Famine. The Queen has signified her intention to become a patron of the fund. Sir Francis Maclean acts as chairman, and the Hon'ble Mr. Donald Smeaton as secretary.

FAMINE DUTY APPOINTMENT.

Captain R. E. Greer, R. E., is posted on famine duty in the Central Provinces.

A CALCUTTA PORT TRUSTEE.

Mr. M. C. Turner has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to succeed Mr. Arthur on the Calcutta Port Trust.

FAMINE RELIEF PROSPECTS.

The Central Provinces report shows a reduction of 14,000 in the numbers under famine relief and food grain prices in the Punjab show a tendency to fall. Elsewhere little change has occurred since the last week and the numbers continue to increase, though rain has been heavy in northern India. The cultivators in the Gorakpur division, N.-W. P., are actually calling out for a break. The numbers under relief in the British territory are now 2,914,266, so the total including Native States must be close on four millions.

ILLNESS OF SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

Sir William Lockhart is poorly and confined to bed.

MILITARY NOTES.

COLONEL T. E. SPENCER, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel, Buckland, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Lieutenant McArdale, I.M.S., is appointed Surgeon Naturalist, Indian Marine Survey.

It is not improbable that the 1st Bengal Infantry will remain at Mauritius until the beginning of the next relief season. Furlough will possibly be granted to 15 per cent. of the men for four months if the regiment remains for an extended period on foreign service.

The recruiting area of the 5th, 12th 17th and 18th Bengal Infantry, in the case of Hindustani Mahomedans, has been extended up to the Sutlej, with the view to obtaining a better class of recruits for the regiments.

The following appointments have been made:—3rd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant C. F. Woodward, form the 1st Battalion, Dorset Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Gurkha-Rifles; Lieutenant R. L. Carnegy, to be Adjutant; and Lieutenant J. McK. T. Hogg, to be Quartermaster.

30th Bombay Infantry—Major R. Southey, to be. Second-in-Command; Major F. J. Fowler, D.S.O., from the 27th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Commander.

11th Madras Infantry—Major W. W. V. Pakenham, from 19th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Commandant, 10th Bengal Lancers; Captain M. Cowper, to be 2nd Squadron Commander; Captain W. H. Fasken, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, and to remain seconded; Captain F. G. Cardew, to be 3rd Squadron Commander protem., and to remain seconded; Captain W. L. Maxwell, to be 3rd Squadron Commander pro tem.; Captain E. St. A Wake, to be 4th Squadron Commander pro tem., and to remain seconded; Lieutenant W. E. Young, to be 4th Squadron Commander pro tem.; and Lieutenant A. D. Strong to be Squadron Officer.

Sergeant Major Diggory, 4th Dragoon Guards, is promoted to Quartermastership, and posted to the 3rd Remount Depot, South Africa, where he proceeds at once.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Fahmo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

LAST year Molly Lowell went to Liverpool, where she made a hit as principal girl in the pantomime. But that did her no good in London, and the best she could get here this year was a very small part at Drury Lane. Fate has done the rest, and has discovered Molly Lowell to be one of the finest of principal figures. She is tall and shapely, and her face beautiful, with strong, regular features and fine eyes. She is curiously reminiscent of the late Alice Atherton as she was when young and lovely; she took the town, as Robinson Crusoe, many years ago. Strange are the chances of stage life! Molly Lowell has waited for a number of years, and has had so many disappointments that ambition was almost dead. And now, in one evening, at five minutes notice, she is given the opportunity that will undoubtedly affect her whole future career.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP ECLIPSE, under the command of Captain P.W. Busb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, which port she left on the 27th January, with Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet, Naval Commander-in-Chief on board. The Eclipse steamed in harbour flying a quarantine flag, and it was subsequently ascertained there was a case of small-pox on board. The Health Officer of the port visited the vessel and ordered the patient to be removed to the European General Hospital for treatment, and the vessel was disinfected. The Eclipse will remain in port until the end of March, when she will be relieved by H. M. S. Highflyer and afterwards will proceed to England having completed her three years on the East India Station. The Admiral and Staff will be transferred to the new flagship.

It was announced that his Excellency would officially land to-day, but it has been postponed till Saturday at 11-30 a.m., when a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, under a British officer, will be detailed by the 21st Bombay Infantry at the Apollo Bunder to receive his Excellency. The flagship experienced fine weather during the voyage. Early to-morrow morning she will leave her moorings and proceed to sea for target firing practice.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB

THE last round of the Forty Twa competition was played yesterday morning, when the number of entries was very poor. The play was by holes under medal play rules, and victory rested with Mr. J. Stiven, who went round in 39. He finished three up on bogey. The winners of the six competitions will subsequently play off to decide who holds the medal and takes the sweepstakes.

CLAIM FOR A LOST PARCEL DISMISSED.

MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of the suit in which Foolchund Hurnandrai sought to recover from the Secretary of State for India in Council, the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of compensation payable to him for non-delivery of an insured parcel. Mr. Cawasji B. Sethna pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, represented the defendant.

It appears that on the 10th May, 1898 the plaintiff entrusted to the Bombay Post Office an insured parcel, No. 245 containing two bars of gold, of the value of Rs. 1,000 or more than that amount, for despatch to Allahabad to the address of Manwarri Peeramull Rai Radha Raman of that place. The contents of the parcel were lost in course of transmission by post, the same being insured for Rs. 1,000.

When the suit was called on for hearing before his honour in July last, Mr. Nicholson on behalf of the defendant raised the following issues: Whether the defendant was under any circumstances legally liable to compensate the plaintiff for the alleged loss of the parcel, having regard to section 05 of Act 14 of 1836; whether the terms and conditions contained in Government Notification, No. 4308, dated the 2nd November, 1877 were binding on the plaintiff; whether the defendant was bound to compensate plaintiff for the loss alleged, if the case was shown to be one or more of the cases falling under the exceptions in the Government Notication; whether the parcel handed into the Post Office was not delivered in the same condition to the addressee as received; and whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount claimed or any part thereof. Mr. Nicholson then applied that the case might be postponed until the disposal of a certain High Court suit. The case was then adjourned to August 2nd, 1899, to try preliminary issue as regards section 05 of the Post Office Act and the Government Notification. The issue was then argued and decided against the defendant. Mr. Cawasji Sethna then applied for the issue of a commission for the examination of plaintiff's witnesses at Allahabad and Rai Byreilly. The commission was accordingly despatched to the places mentioned and returned duly executed. The suit subsequently came on for hearing and final disposal.

His honour in dismissing the suit observed that the plaintiff had failed to prove that a parcel of any nature had been delivered to the Post Office in Bombay. He also remarked that the plaintiff must not eliminate the possibility of any one extracting the gold except the defendant.

MRS. BESANT'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

MRS. BESANT arrived in Bombay on Thursday, the 1st instant. On Friday, the 2nd, she lectures at the Gaiety Theatre at 6 p.m. on the "Value of Devotion." The word "devotion," observes a correspondent, which is the usual translation for the Sanskrit word "bhakti" does not express to an English ear all that this word connotes. It means "earnest secret prayer combined with loving adoration." It is the possession and practice of this quality which century by century has kept Hinduism alive. In times of moral degradation it has impelled religious reformers such as Shankaracharya and Chaitanya to proclaim the truth that the Supreme Ruler lives; that He daily helps those who live in His light, and thus the Hindu religion has survived the shock of the invasions of the past two thousand years, of the Greeks, the Scythians, the Pathans and the Moguls. This power is just as prominent in the teachings of Christ and of His medieval followers. St. Thomas, a Kempis, St. Francis de Sales, de Molinos and Sta Teresa. It is the secret force in the character of Cromwell, of modern saints like the Wesleys, of Ritualist and Evangelical, of Catholic priest and Salvationist. And in a lower degree it is the dominant note in every one who lives to make his little portion of the world better than he found it. In the best type of politician college professor and social reformer, it is called his "ideal," it is the quality which the Supreme has planted in his heart, and which implies him to teach the "truth" as he understands it whether he is a professedly religious man or not. Mrs. Besant is herself dominated by this quality. In her old days of social reformer and socialist, she was asked by the "Pall Mall Gazette" to review the "Secret Doctrine" of Mme Blavatsky. The study that leading article entailed has changed the whole current of her life. She now sees that the present day individual is too selfish for an equal communal life, that his love of money, and of the power that money commands would wreck the best devised schemes for social improvement, and that the first step towards his amelioration is to teach him the life of unselfishness. She sees that this life can only be grown into by the daily habitual practice of "devotion" and which shall include all those who show by their lives that the Lord they worship is a power for good, that He is One though His names are diverse, whether Ishvara or Shiva, or Krishna, or Ahura-Mazda, or Jehovah, or Christ or Allah.

One of Mrs. Besant's principal reasons for visiting Bombay is to talk to the principal Shettias upon the objects and aims of the Central Hindu College at Benares. They have been invited to meet her at Shanti Bhuvan the bungalow of Shet Morarji Gokaldas, Pedder Road, on Saturday, the 3rd instant at 5 p.m.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lieutnant-Colonel G. Waters I.M.S. President, was in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library—From Woking—The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review, Vol IX. No. 17. From Sydney—Science of Man and Australasian. Anthropological Journal, Vol. 2. No. 11.—From Berlin—Verkaudlungen der Gessel-chaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin Band, XXVI, 1899, No. 8 and 9, From Berlin—Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin Band, XXXIV, 1899-No. 4.

The second part of a paper on the "Sanitary Ordinances" of Ancient India," was read by Rao Bahadur Ranguath Sadashiv Jayakar. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

POST-OFFICE RECEIPTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I hope you will do me the favour to allow space in your paper for this letter. I frequently send money through the post-office by the money-order system, but I am sorry to say that I have often failed to receive the acknowledgement portion of the money-order, which is a receipt for money delivered. I have then to inquire at the Post-Office for the said acknowledgement and as it has been found to be missing or lost, I have to apply for a certificate of payment that the money has been safely delivered to the payee. These acknowledgement chits are very frequently apt to get lost as the paper is a mere scrap. I would therefore suggest that the acknowledgement portion of the money-order be made of the full size of an Overland Postcard and that it be delivered personally to the sender and sent by registered post.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, Jan. 31. TAX.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of urgency was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, to consider the draft address prepared by a committee of the Corporation to be presented to H. E. Lord Sandhurst on his approaching departure from this country. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the President, was in the chair.

The President having intimated the object for which the meeting had been convened,

Sir George Cotton proposed that the farewell address to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the retiring Governor of Bombay be approved and adopted, and that the Secretary be requested to intimate to Government in the Political Department and to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor the wish of the Corporation to present the address to his lordship on his departure. He said that with the permission of the meeting he would make one or two verbal alterations in the draft address, which was circulated among members. He suggested that the words "have the melancholy pleasure" occurring in the first part of the address be omitted, and the words "beg leave" be substituted for the same. Again the words "to put" occurring at the end of the second paragraph be deleted, the words "for putting" being submitted for the same. The alterations were proposed to be made in order that the address might read better. He was quite sure that the address as drafted by the committee would be unanimously carried by the Corporation. He might say a word or two with reference to the committee, which was appointed to draft the address and was responsible for the same. He might inform the Corporation in fairness to the members of the committee what his reasons were for proposing them at a previous meeting of the Corporation. In an address of that sort, he considered it absolutely necessary that every section of the Community should be represented on that Committee. The worthy President of course represented himself, Sir Jamsetjee represented the Parsee community, Mr. Syani, another section.

Mr. Setaewai: There are no sections in the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee: I beg your pardon. There are sections in the Corporation. There can be no denying that fact.

Sir George Cotton continuing said that he was extremely glad to have to inform the Corporation that there was hearty co-operation on the part of the committee, which had submitted the address that day feeling perfectly sure and satisfied that it would be unanimously carried by the Corporation.

Mr. Aun Ali seconded the proposition.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad said that it was probably in respect of the minutes that he and Mr. Wadia had made in connection with the address, that Sir George Cotton thought it advisable to mention that it was necessary that all sections of the community should be represented on such a committee. He (the speaker) entirely repudiated such an insinuation or allegation that there was any section in the Corporation. For ought he knew every member of the Corporation acted independently for himself and according to his own lights. He regretted very much that Sir George Cotton should have based his arguments on such grounds. He absolutely repudiated the suggestion that there were any sections or parties in the Corporation.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that there was one point in Mr. Sitalwad's minute which must be noticed. Mr. Sitalwad said that his name was put down without his consent, but he (Mr. Kabraji) appealed to the Corporation if ever a member's consent was asked or obtained before he was proposed a member of a committee. He was afraid that Mr. Sitalwad's statement was accordingly a misleading one.

Mr. Sealwad in offering a personal explanation said that in the present instance he was not only not asked if he would serve on the committee, but that he refused to serve and yet his name was put on the committee.

Mr. Kabraji: And yet you drafted the address.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that the remarks he made the other day were fully justified. The dissentient votes told them what the real opinion on the subjet was. The opinion was really divided. He still said he was sorry that the matter of the address should have been brought before the Corporation. He doubted if that address would be accepted by Lord Sandhurst.

The proposition was then put to the vote and declared carried *nem con* amidst loud applause.

The Corporation then proceeded with the consideration of the several items of business laid down in the agenda for the month of January.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The report of the committee of the Corporation on the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed by law on the business of the Presidency Banks was submitted for the consideration of the meeting as an urgent matter. The report runs as follows:—

"The proposals before the Government of India at present are:—(1.) That the securities of assisted branch Railways be added to the securities of Railways guaranteed by Government in which alone the Presidency Banks may at present deal under Section 36 (a) (3) of Act XI of 1876 (the Presidency Banks Act); and (2.) that the Presidency Banks be empowered to deal in the securities issued by District Boards with the authority of Government. The Presidency Banks Act already permits of money being advanced by the Banks on the security of Municipal Debentures, and, therefore any relaxation of the restrictions on the business of the Banks imposed by Sections 36 and 37 of the Act is not likely to affect this Municipality. The committee are, however, of opinion that it will contribute largely to public convenience and to the greater progress of local self-government, if the Presidency Banks are empowered to deal in the securities of assisted Branch Railways, and the securities of District Boards issued with the authority of Government. They recommend, therefore, that the Corporation should express its approval of the proposals now before the Government of India in the manner above stated."

Mr. Wacha moved that the report be approved and adopted and the President be requested to address the Government in the terms thereof.

Mr. Vithuldas Damoder Thakersey seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO SANTA CRUZ.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Burke it was resolved to adopt the report of the committee of the Corporation on the subject of supplying water to Santa Cruz from the 25th November 1899, to the 30th June 1900, the recommendation of the committee being that water be supplied to Santa Cruz.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAUPATI DISTRICT.

The President informed the Corparntion that he had received a latter from Government intimating that as they had not received further representation from the Corporation in regard to the Improvement Trust's scheme for the improvement of the Chauputi district and as six months had expired the Government must now proceed to pass orders on the scheme. The President said that he had brought this matter to the notice of the meeting so that any member, who wished to do so, might give notice of motion on the subject.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Mr. Wacha moved that the report of the committee on the proposals for the supply of electric light and power in the City be approved and adopted.

The committee stated in their report that none of the applicants had brought forward any very definite proposals as to how they wold utilize and work the concession they required. It was necessary that more definite proposals should be before the committee to enable them to deal with the matter properly.

Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamuji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

LIGHTS ON PUBLIC ROADS.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved that the report of the committee of the Corporation regarding the placing of lights on public roads be approved and adopted, and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for his guidance and action.

The committee were required to consider and suggest means for removing the great inconvenience and hardship entailed upon the public by insertion of the following clause in all licenses issued by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 313 of the Municipal Act: "No lights will be allowed to beplaced on public roads." The committee were of opintin that in the interests of the public convenience that condition should be omitted from the permit which the Municipal Commissioner granted under section 313 for the placing of chairs and benches on a street for a religious ceremony and that the Corporation resolutions requiring the insertion of such condtion should be rescinded.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said that under the Act the Corporation had the power neither to refuse nor to grant sanction to the public for placing lights on roads, and that their previous resolutions on the subject were ultra vires.

Mr. Haji Esuf Haji Ismail seconded the proposition Dr. Cowasji Hormusji remarked that the previous resolutions of the Corporation had been passed on the advice of the Municipal solicitors.

Mr. Sayani said that Corporation had passed the resolutions in questions on counsel's opinion, which was based upon misconception. Mr. Unwalla moved the amendment that the report be recorded. He submitted that the matter lay entirely in the discretion of the Commissioner and it was necessary to leave his hands unfettered.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment.

Dr. Ismail was of opinion that Mr. Jafferbhoy's proposition did not bind the hands of the Commissioner in any way. The popular feeling was strong on the subject and it was desirable that some thing should be done to remove their grievances.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost and the proposition agreed to.

BUST OF THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Acting Principal, Sir. J. J. School of Art inviting the Commissioner and members of the Corporation to visit the school and see the bust in marble of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, which had been entrusted to him and finished by him.

Mr. Setalwad moved that the letter be recorded. He said that the bust had now been placed in their meeting hall. It was a matter of gratification to them all that through the instrumentality of an educated native gentleman, namely Professor Gujjar, the stains on the Queen's statue had been removed and the objects of the miscreant who had committed the outrage had failed.

Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas seconded the proposition, which was carried.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the qualifications demanded while filling up the appointments of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Health Department.

Dr. Master moved that the report be forwarded to a committee with the request to suggest the necessary qualifications that might be demanded from Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department. He said that the present Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors had no sanitary know ledge necessary for the posts they occupied.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Setalwad said the law vested these appointments in the Commissioner, and he would deprecate any attempt to transfer his responsibilities in the matter to the shoulders of the Corporation. He therefore moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. Lund seconded the amendent.

Mr. Sayani was opposed to the Corporation interfering with the powers of the Commissioner.

Mr. Unwalla moved another amendment to the effect that a Committee be appointed to consider the letter from the Commissioner and to report to the Corporation their suggestions regarding the qualifications that should be demanded from Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Health Department.

Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail thought the Graduates of the Bombay University would not undertake the duties imposed upon the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved a third amendment to the effect, that the letter of the Commissioner be recorded and, that the Corporation were of opinion that in future there ought to be a standard test of sanitary knowledge laid down for the post of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Health Department.

Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamuji seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner remarked that Dr. Master and other gentlemen had to a considerable extent misunderstood the sanitary system in Bombay. He thought at a later period it would become desirable to act upon Dr. Master's suggestions, but he must remember that at the present time the sanitary work in Bombay was not performed on a highly scientific basis. They had not got the sanitary appliances which were found in the other civilised cities of the world. They had a large army of sweepers and muccadums and they wanted men who could keep them under proper control. He did not know from where to draw the qualified men trained in sanitary science. There was no school in Bombay from which he could get such men. He, however assured the Corporation that he would take into his consideration the various suggestions thrown out by the members.

On being put to the vote the last two amendments were lost and Mr. Setalvad's amendment was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court will commence this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding. There are five cases, implicating six prisoners, five of whom are Hindus and one Mahomedan. Two of the cases are of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of using as genuine a forged document, and one of house-breaking by day and theft. One of the cases was committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, two by Mr. J. S. Dracup, one by Mr. S. B. Spencer, and one by Mr. Turner, the Coroner of Bombay. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Teja Vuza, committed by the Coroner of Bombay, on the 11th October last, for murder.

2. Narayen Purshotam and Narayen Gopal, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater on the 9th December, for using as genuine a forged document, knowing the same to be forged.

3. Shaik Osman Shaik Dawood, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on the 5th December, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

4. Ganesh Kalkalia, *alias* Ghunsham Kalkalia, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, on the 3rd January, for house-breaking by day and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

5. Tribhowan, *alias* Mustan Govind, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on the 18th January, for murder.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION IN MADRAS.

THE Railway Commission which lately sat in Madras to enquire into the future working arrangements of the Madras-Calcutta Railway, has issued its Report; and has recommended that the point of division between the Northern and Southern agency shall be at Khurda Road,—a decision which is in accordance with the bulk of the evidence that was given. The commission has put to the alleged existence of a specific promise that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway should have the line as far south as Vizagapatam but doubts if any such promise can be proved seeing that "the whole question has continued to be the subject of protest by the Madras Government and correspondence between the Government of India and Secretary of State up to the present time;" and accordingly, its decision is in favour of Khurda Road "as the place at, or near, which a division of railway administration may be made with least disturbance of existing interests and channels of trade." But it states that the time has not yet come for making a division, and existing arrangements must continue "not merely until the section from Barang to Calcutta now under construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is open and in good working order, but for as much longer, up to the time when the Madras Railway can be taken over, as possible."

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, held on Monday evening, the report of the Committee appointed to consider the purchase of the Madras Electric Tramways was laid on the table. The president informed the Commissioners that the Government had refused to allow the Municipality to raise a loan for the purpose of the Tramways on the ground that the Municipal finances were already heavily burdened with loans, and that another loan for the purpose of purchasing the Tramways, if raised on the security of the rates and taxes, would spoil the market for a loan that would have to be raised for the drainage and water-supply schemes. With regard to the pipes to be used for the drainage of Madras, the question as to whether stoneware or cement pipes shouldd be used was again brought up for consideration; but in view of the injuries sustained by a large number of cement pipes, in the Mylapore Drainage works, it was unanimously resolved to use stoneware pipes procured from Home. The Commissioners also very properly agreed to pay a contribution of Rs. 100 a month to the Madras Volunteer Guards Band Fund on condition that the Band played twice a week in the Robinson and People's Parks.

THE NIZAM AND THE SIRKAR.

ACCORDING to a Secunderabad correspondent, the Nizam's return to his capital on Wednesday evening was "attended by such pomp as the history of Hyderabad bears no record." From the railway station, which was decorated under the directions of Mr. J. E. Martin the Engineer of the Railway, to the city the thoroughfares blazed with the gorgeous uniforms of troops, with triumphal arches at every junction and with flags and banting flying from an unbroken line of Venetian masts. His Highness was welcomed back by Sir Trevor Plowden and the whole Residency Staff, Major-General Wodehouse and the District Staff, Sir Vicar-ul-Umrah and the Government Staff, and all the nobles of the State, including their Excellencies Sir Khurshed Jah, Maharajah Kishen Pershad, and Nawab Fukhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur. The 3rd Madras Infantry formed the guard-of-honour. On alighting from his saloon the Nizam was presented with an address from his subjects, which breathed devoted loyalty to the Hyderabad *gadee*. The address concluded by declaring the sentiments of the Hyderabad populace, combining Hindus and Mahomedans, who, it was said, were prepared to follow the example of his Highness by giving up all they had to serve British interests at the present moment.

His Highness, replying at a great length, said he was at once a child and servant of Great Britain, and he was prepared to cast all his resources, even his own life, at the foot of the British throne the sceptre of which was wielded with power, honour, and glory in all parts of the world. He had already expressed his devotional loyalty to Great Britain, and to the Viceroy, and he abjured his subjects to prove their loyalty to him by joining him in every possible manner to stand by Great Britain in her existing troubles. Life to him was worth nothing unless it was shared with Britain's sufferings and triumphs, and he hoped the day was not distant when both he and his subjects would rejoice at the maintenance of Britain's power in every direction of the world. The speech concluded amid great cheers and enthusiasm from a surging gathering on the platform.

His Highness left the railway station under marked demonstrations. The city and suburbs on Wednesday evening presented one dazzling flame, the illuminations being universally ordered.

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

ISSUED YESTERDAY.

THE annual report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday. From it we make the following extracts:—

The year 1898-99 was in some respects less unfavourable for the Bombay Presidency than the previous year; for, except in parts of the Poona and Sholapur district, famine had disappeared before its commencement and, though plague prevailed extensively in the up-country districts as well as in the City of Bombay, the disturbance of trade caused by the epidemic was less marked than in the two previous years. From an agricultural point of view the season was on the whole satisfactory in the Presidency proper, except a portion of the Deccan, but Sind suffered from a low inundation and a scanty rainfall. There was a marked increase in the export trade of the ports of Bombay and Karachi and in the earnings of the G.I.P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. The subsidence of famine lessened the motives for crime, especially offences against property, but at the same time stimulated litigation in the Civil Courts. The revenue returns both Imperial and Provincial, showed a material improvement, and there was a considerable reduction expenditure under account heads directly or indirectly connected with famine; but the Provincial finances required and received assistance from Imperial revenues. Notwithstanding the prevalence of plague, the general public health, so far as it can be tested by mortality returns compiled for the calendar year, improved considerably, the total deaths recorded for 1897, being some two hundred thousand in excess of the 1898. Important modifications of the system of plague administration were found necessary during the year under report in the mofussil as well as in the City of Bombay; and in the latter the special Plague Committee constituted in the height of the first plague epidemic was dissolved and plague administration was entrusted, subject to the direct control of the Government Plague Commissioner to the Municipal Commissioner and a deputy specially appointed for the purpose. The first Board of Trustees of the new Bombay City Improvement Trust was constituted on the 9th November, 1898.

CHIEF EVENTS: FAMINE.

Famine relief works were generally closed by the end of December 1897, the only district in which they continued open after that date being Sholapur. The number employed at the end of March 1898 on the Pathri and Mangi tanks in that district was 7,040, and in addition 2,642 persons were gratuitously relieved in their villages. The numbers slightly rose in April and further in May. In June, however, it became necessary to add a metal-collecting work, and the distress continued to extend owing to the contraction of private charity and absence of field work for the poorest classes of labourers. The numbers at the end of August were 14,434 persons on relief works and

other workers. The most important feature of the year, however, was the extension of prophylactic inoculation, the success of which was most noticeable in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara districts. The growing demand for the preparation necessitated the removal of the Laboratory to larger premises in the old Government House, Parel. The total plague expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 43,34,792, which is inclusive of grants to Municipal and Local bodies. A sum of Rs. 57,250 was also placed at the disposal of district officers for being expended in relieving distress among the poor in affected localities.

With regard to the measures taken by this Government to prevent the dissemination of plague, it is sufficient to state that local, through, barrier, frontier and mofussil inspections, with disinfection, observation camps and other regulations to prevent infected or probably-infected people from travelling, remained in force till after the middle of the year 1899, with such modifications as local indications required from time to time. As, however, there seemed little prospect of a speedy termination of the epidemic, and as it was considerd that many of the regulations in force such as detention and others, which practically close the channels of daily business, &c., were inexpedient as permanent features of plague administration, a modified system, by which medical surveillance was largely substituted for detention was introduced in October 1898. The chief features of this new system were : (*a*) systematic and careful medical examination of each traveller, (*b*) careful disinfection of suspicious articles, (*c*) correct ascertainment and record of the location of travellers after they had been permitted to enter a town, and (*d*) special regulations for travellers who could not be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements, or were suspicious, whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects. Accordingly fourteen medical inspection stations were appointed on the several railway lines and the necessary staff entertained at the cost of Government. The list of stations was added to or modified from time to time according to local circumstances. The subsidiary arrangements required in each district were left to the Collectors. Since this system came into force at each station, and up to the end of May 1899, in all 19,302, travellers were detained of whom 413 proved to be affected with plague. The arrangements in force for the inspection of passengers leaving Bombay by sea were necessarily more stringent. Commencing from 1st September 1898, the inspection of the crews and passengers of outward-bound vessels, which sailed to ports other than Indian, was made by day on shore prior to their embarkation, as required by the Venice Sanitary Convention. The ship's company was, in each case, again inspected on board before the issue of a Bill of Health and immediately before departure from the port. Towards the close of 1898, on the recrudescence of plague in Bombay, arrangements were made with the P. & O. Company for the disinfection of all the clothing and bedding of the native crew prior to sailing. This disinfection has since been made applicable in the case of all native crews bound to any port out of India. Including vessels bound to Indian ports or arrived from infected ports, in all 71,498 vessels with 1,207,571 crew and passengers were examined by the Port Health Officer during the year 1898, and 118 cases of plague were detected.

It only remains to note that a Plague Commission, appointed by the Secretary of State for India and presided over by Professor T. R. Frazer, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., visited Bombay and the affected districts during the year and examined a large number of witnesses and collected information from several other sources.

OTHER EVENTS.

Although as has been stated crime in general decreased in the districts of the Presidency proper, the depredations of the Koli dacoits on the Nasik, Thana and Ahmednager Ghat frontiers and the open thus against them, were an important feature of the criminal history of the year. These dacoities began to assume an active form about the beginning of the year, owing to the exacting demands made on the Koli population by the money-lenders, which it was all the more difficult to meet as the people were impoverished by the scarcity of the two previous years. Encouraged by success, the depredations of the dacoit bands increased to an extent which necessitated a large body of police and military being despatched to deal with the movement. The operations, which had to be conducted for the most part in the rainy season, resulted in all the gangs being broken up and in the capture of 279 dacoits, including most of their leaders; and, since the close of the year, two of the principal ones, who were still at large, have been accounted for. During the earlier part of the year 116 dacoities and robberies, and other crimes of violence were committed by these gangs ; but, with their break-up and capture, serious crime during the latter part of the year ceased within the affected area.

NATIVE STATES.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over 303 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are separately noticed below, and are reviewed in greater detail in the body of the report. The year was on the whole a prosperous one for most of the States, the chief exceptions being Cutch, the Palanpur group, and some of the Southern Maratha Country States. Plague besides causing serious loss of life in Cutch, parts of Kathiawar, Dharampor, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country States, led to a restriction of local trade, entailing besides heavy additional expenditure on the States concerned. Consequently the outlay on public works had to be curtailed in many places ; still the leading States of Kathiawar appear to have maintained their rate of progress by inaugurating a number of useful works, and the year was also not without its share of railway extension. The volume of crime slightly shrank in the larger States, and elsewhere it remained stationary. There was no striking variation in the character of the work of the Police. Civil litigation, following on the disappearance of famine, generally showed a rise except in Cutch, the Palanpur group, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi, but the Courts were able in most cases to cope with the increase.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

In the early part of 1897, consequent on the outbreak of plage, this Government found it necessary to take up a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the City of Bombay. After mature deliberation it was decided to constitute a special Trust, which was to be endowed with (1) the use for a lengthened period of valuable Government and Municipal properties and with (2) the power to levy a contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of the City plus the receipts from property taxes due to the net enhancement of rateable value attributable to the improvements to be effected, and was to be entrusted with the work of making new streets, opening out crowed localities, reclaiming land from the sea to provide room for the future expansion of the City, and constructing sanitary dwellings for the poor. A Bill to give effect to this scheme was introduced into the local Legislative Council and, with some modifications, became law as Act I Vof 1898, A Board of Trustees, partly elected and partly nominated, as fixed in the Act, was constituted with effect from 9th November 1898. Almost the first scheme taken up by the Board was for the improvement of the 1st Nagpada district. It was prepared by the end of the year, and has since received the sanction of Government. The scheme comprises the acquisition of 103 different properties, the formation of certain new streets, and the construction of dwellings on the Agripada estate for the poor and working classes who will be displaced by the execution of the scheme. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 26 lakhs. It is satisfactory tonote that a practical beginning has been already made in carrying out the latter part of the scheme, viz., the workmen's dwellings at Agripada, the foundation-stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, on 9th November 1899, the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Trust. A gracious message of congratulation and good wishes was received on the occasion from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Three other street schemes, which have been prepared and notified, were under the consideration of the Board. The capital debt due, on which interest is payable by the Board will effect from on the on account of the book value of the properties made over to it amounts to Rs. 91 lakhs. Arrangements for the disposal of some of the properties for building purposes were in progress. The Board's revenue for the year was Rs. 1 87,255, including a sum of Rs. 1,03,417 made over by Government on account of the value of two sites on the Hornby Road plot leased out before the constitution of the Trust. The expenditure against this revenue was Rs. 7,188, besides the cost of management and incidental expenses amounting to Rs 41,948, which were met from the balance.

THE SOLDIER AND THE PUNKHA COOLIE.

PRIVATE OGARA, Scots Fusiliers, was acquitted at the Lahore Chief Court on Tuesday, of the charge of murdering a punkha-coolie at Peshawur in August last. The theory of the defence was that some one else and not the prisoner inflicted the injuries of which the deceased died. The Judge Mr. Reid, in summing up, pointed out that the medical evidence, which was quite trustworthy, showed that death was due to injuries inflicted apparently with some heavy instrument. The jury had to decide what degree of probability attached to the theory of the defence. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and also acquitted the prisoner on the minor charge of inflicting grievous hurt.

The "Civil and Military Gazette," refraining from comment on the verdict, asks when Government will take disciplinary action to check frequent assaults on punkah-coolies by soldiers. It also blames Government for allowing punkha-pulling contracts to be formed, with the result that the work is given to decrepits and weaklings.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 10, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees for the Improvements of the City of Bombay, held on the 26th January :—

THE COOPERAGE PLOT.

Considered the following Report of the Land Commistee No. 1, dated 11th Janary, 1900.

COOPERAGE PLOT—APPROPRIATION OF THIS AREA AS AN OPEN SPACE.

We beg to submit Government Resolution No. 5442 of the 28th November 1899, sanctioning the permanent appropriation, as an open space, of the whole of the Cooperage Plot, less the small triangular piece appropriated for building purposes in Government Resolution No. 4397 of the 5th October 1899 (T. R. No. 94, dated 7th November 1899), on the following conditions:—(1) That the Cooperage buildings shall not be removed without the previous consent of Government; and (2) That the by-laws to be framed by the Board for the management of the area under Section 94 (1) (c) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, shall provide for making the buildings, and any portion of the open space that may be required, available on the requisition of Government, for any temporary Government purpose. The plot hereby permanently appropriated as an open space on the conditions named comprises the whole area lying west of the new road proposed in extension of the Mayo Road lying between it and the Queen's Parade Road and extending from the Bandstand to the Wodehouse Road. The area measures approximately 63,600 square yards, including the Cooperage compound itself as compared with 28,361 square yards, the area west of the present temporary road.

We recommend that the Engineer should be asked to furnish plans and estimates for the construction of the road on the eastern boundary of the plot and provision for its construction should, it is proposed, be made in the Budget for 1900-1901.

The Solicitor should be asked to draft the necessary by laws in communication with the Chafrman.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT.

We have considered designs and specifications for the buildings to be erected on plot No. 69, Hornby Road, agreed to be leased to Mr. R. D. Tata. Plans for this building were originally submitted to us in October last, and we then decided to return them with suggestions for improving the east elevation and south feature, Mr. Tata has submitted a fresh design for this elevation which is an improvement and which we think may be accepted. It is generally in keeping with that of other buildings, with the same frontage. We recommend that in approving of the plans and specifications the Board should intimate to Mr. Tata that the design for the arcade in front of the Garden Space pertaining to this plot on the north remains to be furnished in the terms of his Architect's letter of the 3rd October 1899, which he should be asked to confirm ; that the designs are in all respects subject to Municipal approval under the Municipal regulations but that the proximity of the servants' offices to the cook-rooms is an objectionable feature in the internal arrangements and that the allowance for servants' quarters appears to be very inadequate.

WELLINGTON LINES PLOT.

We have considered (1) the request of Mr. R. D Tata to be allowed to transfer his right to the lease of plot No, 8 to Mr. J. N. Tata who agrees to accept it on the same terms and conditions as before ; (2) report by the Engineer submitting plans and specifications of the buildings to be erected on plots Nos. 5 and 6 by Mr. J. N. Tata.

The Engineer has made some suggestions in regard to the design of the buildings and Mr. Tata's Architect sees no difficulty in complying therewith. We recommend that the transfer of the right to lease of plot No. 6, as asked for, and the designs of the buildings, subject to the suggestions made by the Engineer, be approved.

Resolution—The recommendations made in items 1, 3 and 4 of the report of the Land Committee No. 1, dated 11th January 1900, are approved,

Considered the following Report of the Land Committee, No. 11, dated 19th January 1900 :—

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

With reference to T. R. No. 98 of the 7th November 1899, we have had under consideration the plans of the Swimming Bath to be erected by Messrs. D. C. and F. C. Golwala in Back Bay and recommend that they be approved subject to conditions specified.

SALUTING BATTERY PLOT.

We have considered, with reference to T. R. No. 104, dated the 4th December 1899, the enquiry as to the lease of the front portion only of this plot. It will be remembered that a similar inquiry was received some time previously, a reply which was withheld pending the disposal of the application originally made for a lease of the whole plot.

We have considered the question as to whether it is still advisable to adhere to the decision (item 3 of our report No. XIV, adopted by T. R. No. 65, dated 3rd July 1899), that endeavour should be made to let this plot as a whole and that meanwhile applications for the lease of portions thereof should not be entertained, and we now beg to recommend that the plot should be divided into three parts as shown in Engineer's plan No. 317, that the rates of rent should be—

	Front Corner Plot.	Plot with frontage on	
		Apollo Bander Road.	Lansdowne Road.
	2,750 sq. yds.	765 sq. yds.	765 sq. yds.
	Per sq. yds. per annum.	Per sq. yds. per annum.	Per sq. yds. per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st 10 years	2 1-4	2	1 3-4
and 10 years	2 3-4	2 3-8	2
Next 30 years	3 1-4	2 3-4	2 1-4
Remaining 49 yrs	3 3-4	3 1-8	2 1-2

that the plots be advertised, and offers invited for the right to lease at these rates subject to the usual Esplanade condition, and that one month be allowed from date of the advertisement in which applications for lease of the ground should be submitted.

THE FLATS—LEASE TO THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

We have considered with reference to our report No. XII, item 4, adopted by T. R. No. 56 of the 5th June 1899—(i) Correspondence with the Solicitors as to certain alterations in the form of the lease. (ii) The request of the Solicitors of the W. I. T. Club, that the lease be granted to Mr. Cecil Gray as Secretary of the Club. (iii) Correspondence with Government received through the Municipal Commissioner, showing that a portion of the Flats in the Trust includes a part of the area of 136 acres, made over to the Municipality under G. R. No. 7703 of 6th November 1882, for the construction of the Storm Water Reservoir, which portion it is necessary for Government to resume and hand over to the Corporation.

The lease is on sufferance and can be terminated at any time, and we are of opinion that there is no objection to the alterations proposed, or to the lease of the premises on the Flats to the W. I. Turf Club being granted to Mr. Cecil Gray as Secretary of the Club ; and that Government should be informed that there is no objection to the resumption by Government of the area required for the construction of the Storm Water Reservoir, the necessary amendment, having reference to the particular area to be resumed, being made in the lease to the Western India Turf Club.

Resolution—The Report of the Land Committee No. 11, dated 19th January 1900, is adopted.

THE IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Considered the following Report of the Impoovements Committee, No. 1, dated 23rd January, 1900 :—

In our report No. VII, dated 30th November 1899, adopted in Trustees' Resolution No. 105, dated the December 1899, we referred to the necessity for the re-survey of the portion of the Island north of the Bellasis Road and the preparation of fresh maps on a large scale (40 feet to an inch) for the purposes of the Trustees' Improvement and Street Schemes—the existing maps being now about 30 years old and being on a small scale (100 feet to an inch).

The Surveyor-General of India, in reply to the reference made to him, intimates that all the Government survey parties are fully employed and he is at present unable to assist us in the matter. He suggest that it should be possible to get a staff of surveyors together however who have been in the employ of the Bombay Revenue Survey which has now ceased to exist.

We have, in these circumstances, further considered a proposal to employ Mr. C. E. Tapsell, until lately (November last) employed as Superintendent of the Bombay Forest Survey, on the Survey of India Staff. Mr. Tapsell's services are now available and he can find a competent staff of surveyors for immediate employment on the work.

It was originally proposed that the area to be resurveyed should comprise the whole of that likely to be affected by scheme of the Board north of the Bellasis Road, for which tract maps on the scale of 100 feet to the inch only are at present available ; but the season has now advanced and we consider that in the first instance the re-survey should embrace the area north of a line drawn east and west across the Island, a little north of Parel station (Lat. 19° 0'.30') excluding, on the west and north, everything below high water mark, and, on the east, the Salt Pans, as indicated on Engineer's plan No. 385. This area comprises in all 130 sheets—each including an area of 1,600' by 860' or 3 1-2 square miles in all. It embraces the whole area comprised in schemes Nos. V and VI recently notified, which must be re-surveyed in detail before the schemes are revised.

Mr. Tapsell estimates that he could complete this work by the monsoon and offers to carry it out for the sum of Rs. 15,000 ; and after full consideration we recommend that this offer be accepted on terms and conditions which we have arranged. This outlay will cover the cost of everything except the printing of the maps which, for 20 copies of each (*i.e.*, 2 600 maps in all), will cost s. 8,450 or Rs. 23,450 in all. The negatives from which the maps are printed will be retained in the Government Photozincographic Office at Poona, and further copies can be had as required with corrections from time to time found necessary.

We have considered the alternative of having the survey carried out by an establishment employed directly under the Engineer, but find that course would be much more expensive and less satisfactory than employing a trained surveyor wich long experience in work of this special kind and with a trained staff at his disposal.

We recommend accordingly that Mr. Tapsell's offer be accepted ; that he be authorized to commence the work forthwith, and that provision to meet the expenditure be made as follows in the Capital Account Budget :—Revised Estimates, 1899-1900 Rs.15,000, Budget Estimates 1900-1901 Rs. 18,500 Resolution—The Report of the Improvements Committee, No. 1 dated 23rd January 1900, is adopted, Mr. Tapsell should be authorized to proceed with the survey forth with on the terms agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved that Messrs. C. E. Burke, P. B. Saville and D. E. Wacha are appointed a Committee to assist the Chairman in the preparation of the Budget estimate for the year 1900-1901.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 30th January were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—Rain during week 3 cents at Johi, 10 cents at Sehwan, and 5 cents at Manjhand. River at Kotri on 29th, 4 feet against 3 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops damaged by frost slightly in Sehwan, Manjhand, Kotri, Sakro and Jati talukas, and seriously in Karachi and Dadu talukas. Cattle being destroyed by wild animals in Karachi and dying of starvation in Karachi, Kohistan and Sehwan talukas, and of cold in Sehwan, Manjhand and Jati talukas. Cattle suffering for want of fodder in Manjhand, Kotri and Tatta talukas. Price of wheat at Karachi 9, of jowari 10 1-2, of bajri 9, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 16 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Average rainfall of 2 cents in six talukas during week. Rabi crops injured by frost throughout the district. Fodder supply insufficient in Mirpur and Ubauro talukas. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Price of wheat 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Prices of other food-grains and of fodder stationary.

Hyderadad.—Rain duing week 6 cents at Shahdadpur, 10 cents at Sakrand and 7 cents at Moro. Rabi crops slightly injured by frost throughout the district except in Tando Bago and Shahdadpur talukas. Castle in fair condition in Guni and Badin talukas and Naushahro division. Price of rice varying from 7 to 12 of wheat from 8 to 12 of jowari from 11 to 14, and of bajri from 10 to 11 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 1-2 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Begari Canal ceased flowing. Rabi crops partially damaged by frost in Jacobabad, Thul and Shaladpur talukas and also by deficiency of water in Sukkur Canal in Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder insufficient in Kashmotaluka. Price of jowari 13 seers 6 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 10 chataks, of what 10 seers 12 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 5 annas 11 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—15 cents of rain at Sanghar on 27th. Rabi crops thriving in Mirpur Khas, Sanghar, Umarkot and Mithi talukas. Fodder almost unobtainable. Prices of rice and bajri at Mirpur 9 1-2 and 10, at Khipra 12 and 10 at Sanghar 14 and 11 1-2, at Umarkot 12 and 9 1-4, at Mithi 10 and 8 55-80, at Dipla 11 and 9, and at Nagar 8 and 7 15-80 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 27th January 1900). —No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Irrigated standing rabi crops in the river bed in fair condition and elsewhere withered owing partly to water being brackish and partly to frost. Fodder supply entirely insufficient and not procurable even at the highest price at the taluka towns. Cattle weak and miserable. Price of Jowari 9 seers 12 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 7 seers 20 tolas per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 25 per 1,000 bundles and of Jowari Rs. 14 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Irrigated crops somewhat damaged by frost. Cattle in poor condition. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Price of bajri 7-1-2 and of maize 9 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 20th January 1900).—No rain during week. Rain entirely insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7, of rice 8-11-23 of bajri 7 0-7 and of bavto 9 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 10 sheaves of sun hia, 14 of bajri and 66 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Irrigation of fodder crops continues. Fodder supply scarce. Grass not available in Amod and Vagra talukas.

Surat.—Picking of cotton nearly completed in Olpad Chorasi, Jalalpor and Mandvita luka. Irrigated rabi crops in fair condition in Olpad and Bardoli talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prifess of jowari and bajri have risen while those of other food-grrins are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 5° cool on 24th 3° cool on 25th, 2° cool from 26th to 29th and 1° cool on 30th. Vapour in air defective on 24th and 25th, and normal from 26th to 30th. Abnormal wind southerly on 27th, 28th and 30th ; wind normal on all other days.

Thrashing of rab materials and of rab spread ing and burning for next season in progress. Condition of rabi crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee 6 1-4 at Mokhada, 7 1-2 at Mahim and Kalyan, 7 3-4 at Bhiwndi, Vada and Bassein, 8 1-4 at Dahnu, 8 3-4 at Shahapur and Murbad, 9 at Umbargaon, and 9 3-4 at Thana.

Kolaba.—Threshing of kharif crops almost completed. Rab operations in progress. Rabi crops in fair condition. Fodder supply sufficient, Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 75 tolas. Prices of food-grains almost stationary in the district.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Cutting of grass and rab materials in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Price of rice fallen at Malvan and Devgad and of nachni at Malvan and Khed. Average price of rice at Ratnagiri 10 seers 75 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 3 seers 04 tolas at Madangad to 10 seers 55 tolas at Ratnagiri. Price of nachni 11 seers 13 tolas in the district varying from 10 seers at 16 tolas at Dapoli to 13 seers 26 tolas as Vengurla. Price of dry fodder at Ratnagiri 3 annas 2 pieas per maund, and in the district varying from 2 annas 1 pie at Dapoli to 12 annas 10 pies at Devgad.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Threshing of rice and nagli in progress in Peint taluka. Sowing operations in irrigated lands in progress in Kalvan taluka. Condition of rabi garden crops fair in Nasik Sinnar, Igatpuri, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Standing rabi crops in jirayet lands withered in all talukas for want of water. In the hills fodder supply and condition of cattle still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering from want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 38 tolas, and of nagli 10 seers 28 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik 13 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition in some parts. Reaping of rabi crops commenced in Parner taluka. Water supply getting scanty. Fodder supply getting dearer. Condition of cattle unsatisfactory. Prices of jowari, bajri and karbi stationary.

Poona.—Standing crops in garden lands in Haveli taluka somewhat good. Condition of cattle in Indapur and Maval taluka rather fair, while that of cattle in other parts of the district growing worse. Price of jowari 18 lbs. 8-5 tolas, of bajri 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of karbi 50 lbs., and of hay 62 1-2 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 27th January 1900) — No rain during week. Rabi crops in some places in black soil in fair condition and reaping of them in progress in Barsi, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in all talukas except in Sangola, where it is stationary. Price of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, of rice 10 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 11 seers 3 chataks, and of bajri 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2-8 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rabi crops almost withered in some places. Condition of cattle becoming worse. Supply of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains fallen in Satara and Man talukas, risen in Javli taluka, and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 18 lbs. 11-2 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 23 tolas, and of karoi 62 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Rabi jowari crops in superior black soil in fair condition. Reaping of gram and wheat in progress except in Bagalkot Sindgi and Indi talukas. Cotton crops in Muddebihal and Hungund talukas in pods, and those in Badami taluka in flower. Condition of cattle poor owing to dearness and insufficiency of fodder. Average price of jowari 11 seers 4 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 9 chataks of tur-dal 8 seers 8 chataks, and of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 11 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 168 lbs per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Harvesting of late crops in Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas in progress. Fodder supply insufficient in Athni, Gokak, Parasgad and Chikodi talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Harvesting of early jowari and rice crops completed, and reaping of wheat nearly over. Rabi crops generally withering ; westerly winds continue and are reported to be favourable to these crops, especially to cotton. Condition of cattle fair supply getting scarce in nine talukas, and water supply deficient in eight talukas. Prices of food-grains and of karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast threshing of rice continues in some places. Stacking of hot weather rice almost completed. Cultivation below normal as water supply is insufficient. Weeding continues. Above ghats threshing of rice continues. Sowing of hot weather crops in progress. Garden and sugarcane crops fair throughout the district. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Agricultural stock fair. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 19 lbs. 20 tolas, and of ragi 23 lbs. 5 tolas per rupee. Price of grass 12 annas per Indian maund.

Rajkot.—Cold wind blowing. Nights cold and days cool. Irrigation of wheat and fodder crops progressing. Fodder supply extremely scarce. A large number of cattle died, and surviving cattle will be maintained on fodder crops. Prices of food-grains rising. Average price of wheat 8 seers 20 tolas, of bajri 8 seers, of jowari 9 seers 10 tolas and of gram 8 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Pricsof bajri, 8½, and jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing rabi crops raised by well irrigation in fair condition. Condition of agricultural stock not satisfactory for want of fodder. Price of bajri 16 of jowari 22, of wheat 16, of rice superior 12, and of rice inferior 18 lbs. per British rupee.

The following season report was received too late for publication in the last "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Khandesh.—Rain during week 3 cents at Shirpur, 3 cents at Chopda and 3 cents at Parola. Crops in irrigated lands in good condition. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

Entries closed on Thursday 1st February at 10 a.m.

Dealers Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Salih Tockmachie's b a h Commander, 13 3
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor, 13 2 3-4
Mr Baldrey's g a h Bandsman, 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahmood Haji Ebrahim's b a h Du'dul, 13 2 1-2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Oriental, 13 2 1-2
Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Grey Fox, 13 2
Mr Jaskon's b a h Marvellous, 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdool Mosbon Sahib's b a h Ills Highness, 13 2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h Abdool Karim, 13 2
Mr Cour.go's b a h Bedouin Chief 13 2 1-2

Bedouin Plate—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr S A W's ch a h Sunjer
Mr A R Ameer's ch a h Defender, 13 3 1-4
H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Sherwood, aged
Messrs Mathuradas Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Exchange, 11 0
Messrs Mathuradas Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Nobleman, 13 3
H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, aged

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular and show a brisk rise at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhawnagar Para and Jubbulpore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds continue to blow from north-east or south-east in many places and the force has been fresh to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is now in excess of normal in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Akola, and the lowest 42° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the North-West Provinces and at Raipur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Masulipatam Coimbatore and Negapatam.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Allahabad.

The weather is still favourable for light local rain in the North-West Provinces.

G. I. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st January, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·956
Temperature of the Air	degrees 72·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·4
Dew Point	64·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 79·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·0
General Direction of wind*	N, NNE, E, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 185

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MR. BIRRELL ON THE WAR.

IN an article setting forth the chief points of the attitude taken by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and the main body of Liberals on the one hand and of Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey and Sir H. Fowler on the other, Mr. Birrell concludes :—"As to the necessity of repelling the attack of the Boers I have heard but one voice. If we can beat the Boers we must. Our respect for them previously undermined by a reputation at home and in South Africa, has already been completely restored ; but until it has been determined which of the two is the stronger no lasting peace is possible. Assuming we prove to be the stronger, the question. What is to be done next ? will tax the little statesmanship we have left us to the very utmost. Behind these two great issues—the justice of the war and the consequences that may follow upon it—there is a much smaller question not yet ripe for settlement, namely the fitness of Mr. Chamberlain for his place. When he made his Highbury speech and called the master of the situation, at whose feet Natal then lay defenceless, a squeezed sponge did he know the degree of preparedness for war of the South African Republic ? Did he share Mr. Balfour's astounding ignorance about the feelings of the Orange Free State ? Had he communicated any desire for information as to the military force of the South African Republic to the War Office and to Sir Alfred Milner and, if so, what answers did he get, and when ? What made him so sure the President would not fight ? When these and many other questions have been answered it will not be hard for the country to make up its mind whether Mr. Chamberlain is that kind of man more likely to win empires or to lose them."

FRENCH POLICY IN THE SAHARA.

INTERNATIONAL jealousies will hardly be aroused by the French occupation of Touat, in the very middle of the Sahara. The Algerian authorities have made a great mystery of the affair. M. Flamant, who effected the occupation, was represented as a mere explorer desirous of studying the geology of this district. A force of 140 men was sent with him, ostensibly to protect him against the wandering Tuaregs. But the natives of Touat, not being able to distinguish between the scientific and the military aspects of the expedition, attacked M. Flamant on the 28th of December, and were badly beaten. Upon this M. Flamant revealed the true character of his mission by occupying Insalah, the chief town of Touat. The French Government has now sent reinforcements to his help, and the French press hails the event as the completion of a long-cherished project. Yet no other State, except perhaps Morocco, could have coveted the possession of this oasis. It is of value to France because it lies half-way on the desert route between Algeria and Timbuctoo, and still more because, once in French hands it can no longer be used as a base for supplies by the Tuaregs, who are the terror both of Southern Algeria and of the Middle Niger. The French hope that by gradually occupying all the oases they will reduce these wandering tribes to order and give peace to the Sahara for the first time in its history.

AMERICAN RECIPROCAL TREATIES IN DANGER.

INFORMATION from Washington is that the treaties for commercial reciprocity now before the Senate are all in danger of failing to be ratified. Either one by itself might succeed, but the diverse enemies of the several measures are making common cause and endeavouring to kill the lot in a general slaughter. The opposition to the British treaties involving Jamaica and Bermuda and British Guiana is not so bitter as that directed against the Argentine treaty. The Franco-American treaty is attacked most vehemently of all. The Californian fruit-growers and wine-producers are up in arms against it, and find powerful allies in certain manufacturing industries of New England, which feel themselves endangered by reduced duties on competing French products. This is especially the case with makers of jewellery. The public statement of the French Government that they had quite got the best of American negotiators is used here with damaging effect by the opponents of the treaty. As the time limit within which the ratification must be made is narrow, it will be seen that there is ground for the fear of the Administration that its whole policy of reciprocal trade arrangements will fail.

WAR AND WEAPONS.

SIEGE GUNS, SAP, AND MINE.

WE may commence with some description of the pieces of ordnance composing the siege train destined for service at the Cape. The guns consist of fourteen 6-in, eight 5-in, eight 4-in, eight 4.67-in, howitzers and with them go 100,000 rounds of shell and over 1,500 officers and men. The whole was divided between two ships, the "Tantalion Castle" and the "Severn," the first of which was reported on December 26 to have arrived at the Cape.

The following table will give some information as to the weight of these guns, of their projectiles, bursting charges (of lyddite) and black powder gun charges :

—	Weight of Gun.	Length of Gun.	Muzzle Velocity.	Weight of Shell.	Explos ve Charge.	Charge of Gun.	Extreme Range.
	ton cwt lb	ft.	lb	lb	lb	yds
6 in	4 19 85	14-42	1,954	90·8	9·77	47·8	9,995
5 in	1 19 102	11-34	1,745	49·3	7·7	1-43·8	8,676
4 in	1 6 1	10	1,895	24·9	3·18	1-96	7,479
4·7 in ...	1 14 104	9-34	1,421	42·4	3·35	6·72	8,000

Where cordite is used for charges, as will probably be the case in this campaign, the weight of the charge is proportionately reduced. All these guns can fire shrapnel and case shot as well as common shell, but only the weights and bursting charges of the latter are given in the above table. Besides the guns above mentioned are a number of carts for the transport of the ammunition, for which, however, the railway will be utilised so far as possible, as it is easy to see that the weights are very serious and that to move quantities of such heavy ammunition by road would entail a serious drain upon our already in sufficient transport.

It is more than probable that the services of these heavy pieces of artillery will be requisitioned in the first place to overcome the Boer guns of position which we know are posted on the heights at Magersfontein and on the commanding ground overlooking the drifts across the Tugela at Colenso ; but their special functions are concerned with the attack of fortresses, and it is with regard to these that we propose to treat more particularly in this article. Since these guns were evolved by the genius of the engineer there has been no opportunity for trying them practically in war, and it will consequently be very interesting to watch the results which will follow when they are ultimately brought into use to subdue the defences of the forts at Pretoria, and possibly also at Johannesberg. In the old days the siege of a fortress was an operation entered upon with great deliberation and conducted with everlasting patience. The initial operation was the tracing of the first parallel, which was a trench running roughly parallel to the general line of the fortifications and near as the artillery of the defence would suffer the besiegers to approach, and which connected the batteries from which the guns of the attackers endeavoured to silence the artillery on the fortifications. This was the first thing to be done; so long as the guns of the defence could maintain a mastery of the attack, so long were the chances of its success precarious in the extreme.

While this artillery duel, often considerably protracted, lasted, the engineers of the

PURE PERSONALITIES.

COLONEL BADEN-POWELL has travelled widely and has had many adventures for a man of forty-two. He has served in Ashantee, India, Afghanistan, Zululand, and Matabeleland, and has a wonderful talent for getting work out lower races his principle being that "a smile and a stick will carry you through any difficulty in the world." He knows a little about a great many things, and has, perhaps, as many accomplishments as any other Englishman of his time. Not only is he a soldier and a wonderful scout, but he is also an author with a clear and animated style; an artist who can illustrate his own books, and etch and paint equally well; an amateur actor of fine versatility; a musician with an excellent voice; a sportsman equally at home in the woods and on a yacht; a crack rifle shot, an expert swordsman, a polo player, and the natural master of revels in any garrison or social circle. Colonel Baden-Powel is child of nature as well as a man of the world, and, with all his varied accomplishments, he has the keen senses of an American Indian. If he had been Sir George White's chief of staff or Sir William Gatacre's "policeman," the battalions would not have been entrapped in Dutch ambuscades.

Many stories are being told now of Colonel Baden-Powell's skill in kite-flying. About five years ago he made extensive experiments with the largest military kites ever built. With his scientific knowledge of kite craft, it is stated that Colonel Baden-Powell can fly a kite with camera attachment over the enemy's works at will. While the Boer army lies hidden among the hills or behind breast works, a few photographs will show its exact strength in men and guns. The Colonel has often declared that he would rather use one of his kites against an enemy than the best war balloon ever made.

During his experiments in May, 1894, Colonel Baden-Powell built what was probably one of the largest kites ever flown. Made from canvas, with a framework of bamboo, the great white bird of the air stood thirty-six feet high, with an area of 500 square feet. It was built and rebuilt several times before a wind was found strong enough to keep it from tumbling to the ground. In the first trials the kite rose, but turning sideways, suddenly darted down again like a bird of prey. Finally the big kite rose with the wind. A basket was attached. Colonel Baden-Powell jumped in and was carried up several feet from the ground. Friends held down the basket with ropes and prevented the adventurous soldier from being carried into the clouds with his croation of canvas.

He later—in July, 1894—made numerous ascents with tandem kites. His skill in manipulating the kites while in the air attracted attention all over England, where he gave public exhibitions. He was dragged over a rough field head downward by runaway kites in 1894. During one of his experiments a set of kites, flying tandem, dropped slightly before the wind. The long, light line that held them became entangled about a tree on the ground. In stooping to straighten it out, Colonel Baden-Powell's foot was caught. With a sudden freshening of the wind, the kites sprang upward. The string drew taut again and Colonel Baden-Powell was thrown violently to the ground. The big sheets of canvas were square before the wind. Colonel Baden-Powell was swiftly dragged by one leg across the field, but friends reached him just as he was being raised clear of the ground and he was pulled down and rope cut.

COLONEL PILCHER, the hero of the raid on Dougala, is also well known in Dublin; he was stationed there, in fact, when the war broke out. He was a prominent figure at all the manœuvres, and always gave the impression of a man devoted to his profession. Always in good form, of medium height, with no superfluous flesh, as hard as a prize-fighter in training, an ardent rider on a small cob who, when manœuvres were going on, seemed to be ubiquitous, and, in addition, a great military student, he is just the type of scientific officer that is bound to get on. And whenever there is hard or daring work to be done, he has always volunteered to do it. If he survives this war, he will go perhaps very far.

THE cavalry command was one os the problems which was much debated in the early hours of the war; it was Buller's casting vote which gave it to General French, who has, so far, justified splendidly the selection. Buller and French were together in some of the hottest fights in Egypt; went through the autumn manœuvres many times together; are old comrades, in fact. It will be remembered that French was originally shut up in Ladysmith, and escaped by the last train from there, hiding himself under a seat of a railway carriage. "There is little of the "beau sabreur" about him, says Major Arthur Griffiths, who knew him well. He is short and thick, and of rather ungainly figure. Although he can stick on a horse as well as anyone rides with a strong seat, and is indefatigable in the saddle, he is not at all a pretty horseman. His mind is more set on essentials, on effective leadership with all it means, rather than on what soldiers call "spit and polish." He is sound in judgment, clear-headed, patient, taking everything quietly, the rough with the smooth; but he is always on the spot, willing to wait, and still more ready to act, when the opportunity comes, with tremendous effect.

One of the most active officers and organisers of the Imperial Yeomanry is Mr. Gerald Paget. A fine fellow is Mr. Paget, the very best type of an English gentleman, and tall, finely proportioned, with a handsome sympathetic face; eyes brown, soft, tranquil; air, calm and self-controlled: in short, just the quiet, undemonstrative man of charming manner who always seems found in an emergency. In recent years, he has been interested in City finances, but he began as a soldier. He has the advantage of previous training in South Africa, for he was one of the young aristocrats who went to Matabeleland. His war medal tells of his campaign there, but it is only he himself—if he could be got to talk—could tell all the stirring and perilous episodes of his life as a "scout" in that great time.

Mr. Walter Passmore, whose vagaries enliven the "Rose of Persia"—Capt. Basil Hood and Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Savoy opera—is almost the only comedian of very high standing who has never tried to be a star. However, it is not because he has not had chances. He believes the one-man show is an institution that is dying, if not dead; that the thing to catch the public favour is a working combination of good and varied talent. In private life Mr. Passmore lives for music and at his piano. He is a serious musician of much merit and has done good work as a composer. When he gets the right libretto he will do an opera. In conversation the exuberant funmaker of the Savoy is a very quiet man, a serious thinker, keenly interested in musical and dramatic construction. He knows something about versification and is a shrewd judge of the value of a lyric. It is utterly impossible while talking with him to realise that he is the same person who will shortly be cutting grotesque capers on the stage. He is two men in one.

Madame Adelina Patti, who has so generously volunteered to sing at Covent Garden Theatre, on February 22nd, for our soldiers, has led a life into which self-denial for the sake of her voice, has ever insistently entered. She once told me that, as a young girl, she never had any of the pleasures which fell to others. Parties, dancing, and fun of every kind were denied her. Her father, Signor Patti, and her brother-in-law, Mons. Strakosch, who was also her impresario, were in constant fear that she should fatigue her voice. One can imagine how bright and lovely a child Patti was, how eager her delight in innocent pleasure, yet pleasure had to be foregone. As to girlish flirtations, such as our English and American maidens indulge in so happily, until she married the Marquis de Caux at four-and-twenty the little "diva" had been kept almost like a nun at home, and knew absolutely nothing of the world.

The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

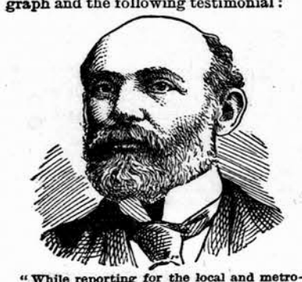
It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
PICER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in Bom[illegible]
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cº, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

FOR DIABETES.
"G. B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create objectionable eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.
... *Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
... *Chemist and Druggist* (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be ... to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free ... one ... to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

Indigestion
No Appetite, General Weakness.
If your food is only partly digested, then the body is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurities, the nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.
Mr. A. Chauffourier, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:

"While reporting for the local and metropolitan press in Riverina, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."
When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Wholesale Agents.—KEMP & Co., Ld. Bombay

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
CONDY'S FLUID
TO YOUR BATH.
THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
Beware of Colonial Imitations.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
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LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

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YORK HAMS.
Cooked, in Tins, also in Canvas.
Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

Of all Chemists.
Lanoline'
Darling Brand.
This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

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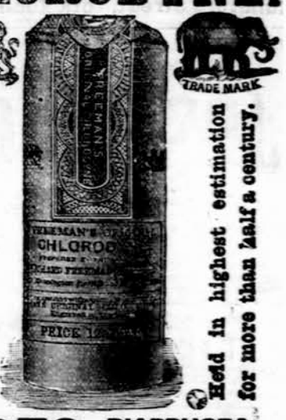
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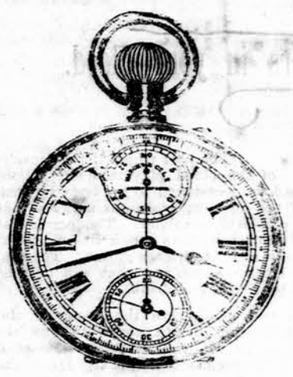

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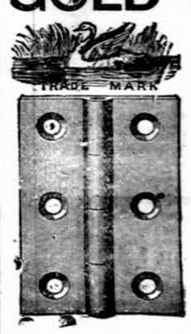

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